Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.61 E2 1910

ELLWANGER & BARRY

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1840

GENERAL CATALOGUE

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(SEE ALSO GENERAL INDEX, PAGES 103, 104)

	Page
Advice to Correspondents	3
Brief Suggestions to Planters	24
Clematis	66
Climbing and Trailing Shrubs	65
Coniferæ	42
Deciduous Trees	26
" " flowering	42
" " having bright colored bark in winter	40
" " possessing remarkable characteristics of foliage	40
" " producing ornamental fruit	42
" " weeping	40
Deciduous Shrubs	46
" " suitable for shady situations	64
" " producing ornamental fruit	64
" " with colored bark	64
" " with variegated foliage	62
Esculent Roots	23
Evergreen Shrubs	65
Evergreen Trees	42
Experimental Orchard	5
Express Rates	3
Fall Planting	3
Fruit Department	4
Hardy Herbaceous Flowering Plants	72
Hedge Plants	67
Hints on Transplanting	4
Index, General	103, 104
Miscellaneous Fruits	23
Ornamental Department	24
Packing Season	3
Pæonies, Herbaceous	68
Phloxes	71
Rose Department	86
Shrubs	46

NOTE—The illustrations in this Catalogue are mostly from specimens in our collection.

In growing and furnishing all nursery stock we use the greatest care to have it true to name, and will replace any that may prove untrue. But no sale by us carries a warranty of quality, express or implied, and for any error we shall not be liable for more than the purchase price. Every purchase from us is made on these terms.

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S ORDER SHEET

(PARTIES IN ORDERING WILL OBLIGE US BY USING THIS SHEET.)

Checks on local banks, outside New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, should have exchange added.

.....

Gentlemen : *Enclosed find Post Office Money Order, amount,* - - - - - $.....

" " *Express Order, amount,* - - - - - - - - - .....

" " *Cash, amount,* - - - - - - - - - - .....

" " *Draft, amount,* - - - - - - - - - - .....

For which send the following by (express or freight), ...*to the address of*

Name, ...*St. and No.* .....

Town or City, ...*County,* .....*State,* .....

Express Office or Railroad Station, ...

QUANTITY.	NAME OF VARIETY.	PRICE.
	The Prices in this Catalogue Supersede those of all Former Editions.	

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S ORDER SHEET

Ellwangers & Barry Cat. 1

GENERAL CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

SHRUBS, ROSES, PÆONIES

HARDY BORDER PLANTS, ETC.

IN THREE PARTS:

Part I.—Fruits and Small Fruits.
Part II.—Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Pæonies, Hardy Border Plants, Etc.
Part III.—Roses.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, PROPRIETORS

ESTABLISHED 1840

PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION OF OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE

WE take pleasure in presenting herewith the sixth edition of our General Catalogue, with revised and complete descriptions. The simple and systematic arrangement which has been adopted, combined with a complete index, renders the publication very convenient for reference, and of great assistance to our patrons in making up their orders, and we think the present edition will serve, not merely as a catalogue or descriptive price list, but as a useful handbook and manual, containing valuable cultural directions, and other important hints, indispensable to planters.

In both the Fruit and Ornamental, as well as in the Rose Departments, our Nurseries are kept fully up to the times. We endeavor to procure, as soon as introduced, every novelty at home and abroad that promises to be worthy of dissemination, and we carefully test it in our trial grounds, which are maintained at large expense.

The immense stock which we cultivate, embracing great and varied collections suited to different soils and climates, and the large force of skilled nursery assistants which we have in our employ, in addition to exceptional facilities for lifting, handling, packing, and shipping, place us in a position to promise to our patrons the careful execution of all orders, large or small, that may be entrusted to us.

It is our aim and intention to supply only the best stock at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of the goods offered, and all intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us an opportunity to furnish estimates upon their lists.

It will be noted that we have omitted from the lists in both the Fruit and Ornamental Departments several varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses, which, owing to the limited demand for them, we have concluded not to propagate longer.

Our patrons are requested to read carefully "Hints on Transplanting," "The Preparation of the Soil," "The Preparation of the Trees," "Planting," "After Culture." The information given under these headings is important, and success in planting will largely depend upon the careful observance of the suggestions made.

We are grateful for the liberal patronage which we have enjoyed for upwards of sixty-eight years, and solicit a continuance of the same.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

[*Please read before making out order.*]

Correspondents will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations:

1st. All orders should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention; it is our rule to execute them in the order in which they come to hand; hence we cannot, except for extraordinary reasons, delay orders, received first, for those coming late in the season and requiring attention at once. *In every case where possible it is advisable to forward goods early. If ground is not in condition to plant, they can be left in the boxes, or taken out and the roots covered with earth.*

2d. All orders should be legibly written out on the order sheet herein enclosed; this will save us much trouble, and at the same time prevent mistakes.

3d. In ordering fruit trees, it should in all cases be stated whether *standard* trees are wanted for orchards, or *dwarfs* for gardens.

4th. **Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular *ages* and *sizes of trees, kinds of stock,* etc., it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, ages, etc., may be substituted, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments.**

5th. All trees and plants are carefully labeled and packed in the best manner for all parts of the world and delivered on board cars here at the prices named in this catalogue.

6th. *It is requested that post-office address, as well as explicit directions for marking and shipping packages, accompany each order.* When it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment. We pack in such a manner that fruit trees and small fruits (excepting strawberries), ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, and roses, go safely as freight. Hardy border plants should be shipped by express. In all cases *the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarder alone must be held responsible.*

7th. For shipment abroad, we pack in the best manner, in close boxes. Our consignments to all parts of the world have generally been received in good condition, and parties who favor us with their orders may rely upon the same having careful attention. Shipments of this kind can usually be made to the best advantage in the month of November.

8th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft on some of the principal cities, or post-office or express money order for the amount. If neither can be had, enclose currency in registered letter. Checks or drafts on local banks outside New York, Philadelphia, and Boston should have exchange added.

9th. Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

LOW EXPRESS RATES ON TREES AND PLANTS.

The express companies now carry trees and plants to any part of the country at a reduction of *20 per cent. from regular merchandise rates.*

THE PACKING SEASON

The Spring packing and shipping season usually opens here about the first of April, and continues into the month of May. The planting season is not regulated by any particular month or day, nor by the state of vegetation where the planting is to be done, but *by the condition of the trees to be planted.* Hence, trees can be sent with safety from Rochester to localities several degrees south, even if they do not arrive until the ordinary transplanting season in that locality is passed. In the autumn, we usually commence digging and packing the first week in October and continue until the freezing of the ground, say middle to end of November.

FALL PLANTING

The Spring planting season is often of such short duration that much intended work is necessarily omitted or postponed. In the Fall there is abundance of time to plan and plant, and the work therefore can frequently be done as satisfactorily as in the Spring.

The once prevalent notion that Fall planting is not advantageous, has proved to be erroneous, and with the exception of evergreens, almost everything called hardy can be planted successfully in the autumn, except in some regions where the winters are extremely severe, or in exposed situations, in which cases Spring planting is absolutely necessary.

PART I.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of "THE FRUIT GARDEN" (see third page of cover), or some other treatise on tree culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

1st. **THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.**—For fruit trees the soil should be *dry*, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn, or potatoes.

2d. **THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES.**—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form, and condition of the tree, as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees.—These, as sent from the nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. In case of older trees, of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

Dwarf Trees, if of two or three years' growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two-fold object in view, viz., the growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoots to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

Yearling Trees Intended for Pyramids.—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and the best placed. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no *side branches* should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterwards be perfected.

3d. **PLANTING.**—Dig holes in the first place large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting *too deep;* the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should stand so that *all the stock* be under the ground, and *no more.* In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. **STAKING.**—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. **MULCHING.**—When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

6th. **AFTER-CULTURE.**—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until, at least, they are of bearing size.

Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in the Packages or Received during Frosty Weather.—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds; the situation should always be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops will afford good protection.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES OR PLANTS IN PLANTATIONS

STANDARD APPLES, 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soil, 25 feet may be enough.

STANDARD PEARS AND CHERRIES, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet, and the dwarf growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 feet.

STANDARD PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, AND NECTARINES, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

QUINCES, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

DWARF PEARS, CHERRIES AND PLUMS, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

DWARF APPLES, on Paradise stock (bushes), 6 feet apart.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, AND RASPBERRIES, 3 to 4 feet apart.

BLACKBERRIES, 6 to 7 feet apart.

GRAPES, 8 to 10 feet apart.

STRAWBERRIES (see under Strawberries).

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

At 4 feet apart each way,			2729	At 15 feet apart each way,			200
" 5 "	"		1742	" 18 "	"		135
" 6 "	"		1200	" 20 "	"		110
" 8 "	"		680	" 25 "	"		70
" 10 "	"		430	" 30 "	"		50
" 12 "	"		325				

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between *rows* by the distance between the *plants*. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one foot gives each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.

EXPERIMENTAL ORCHARD AND VINEYARD—TRIAL GROUNDS

Our experimental orchard forms an important feature of our business. No similar attempt has been made in this country either by individuals or the government. We have spared neither labor nor expense to maintain this orchard so as to derive from it the most reliable information, and after many years experience we can testify that nothing in connection with our business has been productive of such satisfactory results as the important facts we have acquired from the tests in these grounds.

It has enabled us to determine from our own observations the fruits best adapted to this country, and the lists of varieties now published give evidence of the careful labor performed.

At one time our collection embraced many hundreds of varieties, but we have gradually reduced it, and we now have about 200 varieties of pears, 165 of apples, and 100 varieties of plums, and in our experimental vineyard 175 varieties of grapes.

In the departments of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Pæonies, Roses, etc., we have similar collections for study and experiment.

SELECT APPLES

Our principal stock of Apples consists of the following varieties, which have been well proved, and can be recommended as *the best* now in cultivation.

Standard Trees of *nearly* all the varieties described can be supplied.

Dwarf Trees, for *Bushes and Espaliers,* can be supplied of several sorts on *Paradise* stocks. We *propagate only those varieties which produce large, handsome fruit,* mostly summer and autumn kinds. On the Paradise stock the trees are small, prolific, bear early, and are therefore desirable for small gardens or experimental orchards. They can be planted 5 or 6 feet apart, and will bear abundantly the third year after planting. **Price of dwarf trees, 50c each.** A list of the varieties of Dwarf Apples we can supply will be furnished on application.

SUMMER APPLES

Benoni—Medium size, roundish, oblong; red; flesh tender, juicy, rich; valuable for the table; productive. August. 50c.

Early Harvest—Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree an erect grower and a good bearer; excellent for orchard and garden; one of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August. 25c.

Golden Sweet—Large; yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Tree spreading, irregular, and productive. August and September. 25c.

Keswick Codlin—Large, oblong, pale yellow; pleasant acid; quality fair. Tree erect and very vigorous; bears young and abundantly; excellent for cooking. July to October. 25c.

Primate—Medium size; pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; tender, fine grained, juicy; fine quality, mild and good; excellent dessert sort. August and September. 50c.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome; juicy, good, though rather acid. The tree is very hardy and a good bearer. August. 25c.

Sweet Bough—Large; pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a compact grower, and abundant bearer. August. 25c.

Tetofsky—Medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid, and agreeable. Tree a stocky grower; very hardy and productive. July and August. 25c.

Yellow Transparent—Medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; good. August. 25c.

AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander—A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy, and rather a light bearer. September and October. 25c.

Bismarck—Very large, remarkably handsome and showy; color red on yellow ground; flesh yellow; quality good; extremely hardy and prolific and bears very early. November. 25c.

Chenango (Sherwood's Favorite)—Large, oblong; red and yellow; very handsome; highly valued as a table or market fruit. September. 25c.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree spreading, and a fine bearer; valuable for table or market. An admirable baking apple. October to December. 25c.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious; *one of the finest dessert fruits*, and valuable for market; succeeds particularly well in the North. November to January. 25c.

Gravenstein—A very large, striped, roundish apple of the *first quality.* Tree erect in growth, and very productive. One of the finest fall apples. September to October. 25c.

Jefferis—Medium to large; striped, mostly red; flesh tender and delicious; one of the finest dessert apples; productive. September and October. 50c.

Jersey Sweet—Medium size; striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet; a good bearer. September and October. 25c.

Maiden's Blush—Large, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful; tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree an erect grower, and a good bearer. A valuable market apple. September and October. 25c.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg)—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. Very hardy. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail. August and September. 25c.

Porter—Medium to large; oblong; yellow; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. September. 50c.

ANJOU PEAR

DWARF APPLE TREE—BISMARCK

Pumpkin Sweet (Pumpkin Russet)—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a rapid, upright grower. October and November. 25c.

Red Bietigheimer—Large to very large; roundish, inclining to conical; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. An abundant bearer. One of the largest and handsomest apples. October. 25c.

Stump—Fruit medium size, conical; skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly, sub-acid. *Very prolific.* September and October. 25c.

Washington Strawberry—Large; yellow, shaded, splashed and mottled with rich red; crisp, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid; an early and abundant bearer. September and October. 50c.

Wealthy—Medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy. A variety of much value, on account of its *great hardiness* and good quality. October. 25c.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, and rich. Tree upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario, and Michigan, this is one of the most popular and profitable sorts for either table or market. December to March. 25c.

Barry—Fruit oblate, conical, yellow ground marbled with carmine on the sunny side; flesh firm, crisp, acid; quality good. A great keeper, lasting in perfection till June. Tree a vigorous grower. 50c.

Ben Davis—A large, handsome, striped apple, of good quality. Tree very hardy and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. 25c.

Cooper's Market—Medium size, conical; red, handsome; quality good; *one of the latest keepers,* and therefore valuable. Tree hardy and productive. December to May. 50c.

Cox's Orange Pippin—Medium size, roundish, ovate; color yellow suffused with red streaks; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet, and best in quality. Tree a stocky grower. October to April. 50c.

Esopus Spitzenburg—Large, deep red with gray spots, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, and excellent; esteemed in this State as one of the very best. November to April. 50c.

Fallawater—A very large and handsome apple; quality good. Bears young and abundantly. November to March. 25c.

Golden Russet—Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy, and high flavored; hardy, bears well. November to April. 25c.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, very good to best. Grown in the South and Southwest. January to April. 25c.

Hubbardston (Hubbardston Nonsuch)—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy, and fine; great bearer. One of the best. November to January. 25c.

Jonathan—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy, and rich; very productive. One of the best varieties either for table or market. November to March. 50c.

Lady Apple (Pomme d'Api)—A beautiful little dessert fruit, flat, pale yellow with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy, and pleasant. The tree forms a dense, erect head, and bears large crops of fruit in clusters. November to May. 50c.

Lady's Sweet—Large, roundish, green and red; nearly quite red in the sun; sweet, sprightly, and perfumed; a good bearer. *One of the best winter sweet apples.* Keeps well. November to May. 50c.

Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet (Pound Sweet)—A very large, round, greenish apple, excellent for baking. Productive. October to December. 25c.

Mann—Medium to large, deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an upright grower; an early and annual bearer, and a late keeper. January to April. 25c.

McIntosh Red—Large, roundish, skin mostly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, sprightly, very good. A handsome apple of fine quality. Hardy. November to February. 50c.

Mother—Large, red; flesh very tender, rich, and aromatic. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. Succeeds well in the North. *One of the best dessert apples.* November to January. 50c.

Newtown Pippin—One of the most celebrated of American apples, on account of its long keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. Medium, roundish, juicy, crisp, aromatic flavor. November to June. 50c.

Northern Spy—Large, striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic, retaining its freshness of appearance and flavor till July. The tree is a remarkably rapid, erect grower, and a great bearer. *One of the finest late keeping apples.* 25c.

Pewaukee—Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. *Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardiness.* January to May. 25c.

Rambo—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. Autumn in the South. October to January in the North. 25c.

Red Canada—Medium size; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub-acid, and delicious. Tree a slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May. 50c.

Rhode Island Greening—Everywhere well known and popular; tree spreading and vigorous; always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid, but excellent for dessert and cooking. Keeps well until March or April. 25c.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality; good bearer. December to March. 50c.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; surface rough; greenish, covered with russet. Tree spreading, and a great bearer; keeps till June. 25c.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps remarkably well. Tree a handsome grower, and productive. One of the most valuable market varieties in Western New York. January and February. 25c.

Tolman's Sweet—Medium size; pale, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich, and very sweet; excellent for cooking. Tree upright, and very productive. November to April. 25c.

Tompkins King (King of Tompkins County)—A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer; hardy. November to January. 25c.

Twenty-Ounce—A very large, showy, striped apple, of fair quality. Tree a spreading grower, and fine bearer; excellent for baking, and of pleasant flavor, though not rich; very popular in the markets. October to January. 25c.

Wagener—Medium to large size; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid, and excellent. Tree a handsome, upright grower, and very productive; an excellent variety. December to May. 25c.

Westfield Seek-no-Further—Medium to large; striped with dull red and slightly russeted; flesh tender, rich, and excellent. November to February. 50c.

Walbridge—Medium size, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Hardy and productive; a late keeper. January to May. 25c.

Wine Sap—Large; roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is there valuable and popular. December to May. 25c.

Winter Banana—Large, clear pale yellow, with beautiful pinkish red blush, good for dessert. Bears young. 25c.

Yellow Bellflower—Large; yellow with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, aromatic flavor; a beautiful and excellent fruit. Valuable for baking. The tree is a good bearer. November to April. 25c.

York Imperial—Medium; whitish, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. Popular in Pennsylvania. November to February. 25c.

CRAB APPLES

FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING

Hyslop's—Large, deep crimson. October. 25c.

Large Red Siberian—Large, red. September and October. 50c.

Large Yellow—Large, pale yellow, with a tint of red in the sun. September and October. 50c.

Montreal Beauty—Large, bright yellow shaded with red; flesh yellowish, firm, acid. September and October. 50c.

Paul's Imperial—Fruit about one and one-half inches in diameter. Very handsome; skin yellow, almost wholly covered with bright red; firm, tender, and moderately juicy, with a fresh acidity. September. 50c.

Queen's Choice—Medium size, roundish; color a beautiful crimson; flesh whitish, pleasant flavor. September. 50c.

Transcendent—Red and yellow. A popular variety. September. 25c.

Whitney—Large, skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor pleasant. Tree a great bearer and very hardy. Ripe latter part of August. 25c.

SELECT PEARS

The following list includes most of those which have been well tested and prove valuable.

Those designated by a * are of American origin. A special list of those which we find particularly well suited to the quince stock will be found at the end of the general list.

Gathering Pears—*One of the most important points in the management of Pears, is to gather them at the proper time.*

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

Thin the Fruit—We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestion : when pear trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about *one-third* grown; else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

SUMMER PEARS

Andre Desportes—Medium size; pale green, marbled on sunny side with red. Flesh fine, juicy, melting. A valuable early pear. August. 75c.

Ansault—Medium size; light greenish yellow, mostly covered with a thin light russet; melting, juicy, and very fine grained; one of the finest in quality of all pears. Tree a poor grower. Bears when quite young. September. 75c.

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery, and melting, with a rich musky flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September. 50c.

***Clapp's Favorite**—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; the tree is hardy and vigorous either on the pear or quince. *Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.* 50c.

Giffard (Beurre Giffard)—Medium size; a beautiful and excellent variety. Best of its season. Hardy, and very productive. Middle of August. 75c.

Margaret—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of *first quality*. An early and abundant bearer. The finest pear of its season. Last of August. 75c.

Souvenir du Congres—Large to very large; skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red or carmine. The flesh, while it is like that of the Bartlett, is free from its strong musky aroma, and is firm to the core. August and September. 75c.

***Tyson**—Rather above medium size; melting, juicy, sweet, and pleasant. Tree a very vigorous and rapid grower; bears abundantly every year; one of the best summer varieties. August. 50c.

***Wilder Early**—Medium or rather small, regular in form; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, good. A vigorous grower and great bearer. First of August. 50c.

AUTUMN PEARS

Angouleme (Duchesse d'Angouleme)—One of the largest of all our good pears. Succeeds well on the pear, but it attains its highest perfection on the quince. October and November. 50c.

Bosc (Beurre Bosc)—A large and beautiful russety pear; very distinct, with a long neck; melting or nearly so, high flavored and delicious. Bears well. September to October. 75c.

Flemish Beauty—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October. 50c.

***Frederick Clapp**—Size above medium; form generally obovate; skin thin, smooth, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting; flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich, and aromatic; quality *very good to best*. October. 75c.

Hardy (Beurre Hardy)—A large pear; cinnamon russet; melting and fine. A strong grower and good bearer. *One of the finest pears.* October. 75c.

***Howell**—One of the finest American pears; large, yellow, handsome; sweet, melting. Very vigorous, hardy and productive. September and October. 50c.

***Kieffer** (Kieffer's Hybrid)—Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Very vigorous and an early and great yielder. October and November. 50c.

Louise Bonne of Jersey—A large, beautiful, first-rate pear; yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, vinous, buttery and rich. Tree an erect grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince. September and October. 50c.

***Seckel**—The standard of excellence in the pear; small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, erect grower. September and October. 50c.

***Sheldon**—A pear of the very first quality; large, round; russet and red; melting, rich and delicious. Tree erect and handsome, and bears well when grown on the pear. It must be double worked on the quince. October. Standard trees, 50c. Dwarf trees, 75c.

Superfin (Beurre Superfin)—A large, fine pear, very juicy and melting, with a rich, pleasant and sprightly sub-acid flavor; one of the best pears. October. 75c.

LATE AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER PEARS

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou)—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. *One of the most valuable pears in the catalogue.* Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market. 50c.

Clairgeau (Beurre Clairgeau)—Very large; pyriform; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish; nearly melting; an early, abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit. October and November. 50c.

Duhamel du Monceau—Large, long, pyriform; skin rather rough, nearly covered with brownish russet; flesh melting, juicy, with the flavor of Winter Nelis; a delicious pear. 75c.

***Lawrence**—Size medium to large, obovate; golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. An abundant bearer. 50c.

***Reeder** (Dr. Reeder)—Medium size; roundish, ovate; skin yellow, netted with russet and sprinkled with russet dots. Flesh fine, juicy, melting. *A delicious pear for amateur's use.* November. 75c.

Winter Nelis—One of the best early winter pears; medium size; dull russet; melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Bears heavy crops regularly. It must be top grafted to obtain good trees. 75c.

LATE WINTER PEARS

Easter Beurre—A large, roundish, oval fruit, yellow with a red cheek; melting and rich; best on the quince; keeps *all winter*. 75c.

Josephine of Malines—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose-colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality. One of the most delicious of our long keeping table pears. 75c.

P. Barry—One of the long keeping Fox seedlings. Large, pyriform; skin orange yellow, covered with russet dots and blotches; flesh very juicy, buttery, fine grained; flavor sprightly, rich, excellent. The best late winter pear. Resembles Anjou in texture of flesh, and Winter Nelis in color of skin and juiciness of flesh. Must be top grafted. Ripe in April. 75c.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PEARS

FOR CULTIVATION ON THE QUINCE

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy, and bear well. We might add many others which appear to succeed well on the quince with fair treatment. Such are now in our grounds in a flourishing state, after being many years planted. The following, however, cannot fail to make durable and satisfactory trees:

Summer—Andre Desportes, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Margaret.

Autumn—Angouleme, Hardy, Howell, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Superfin.

Winter—Anjou, Easter Beurre, Lawrence, Josephine of Malines.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF PEARS

***B. S. Fox**—May be compared as to texture and quality with Anjou, but ripening in October. Stem short; color a beautiful yellow russet when ripe; flesh fine grained, very juicy, vinous; sound to the core. One of the most valuable pears. 75c.

***Col. Wilder**—One of the longest keeping pears. Large, pyriform, oblong, inclining to oval; skin yellow, profusely dotted and marbled with russet; flesh melting, full of juice, sweet; a delicious pear; keeps till March. 75c.

***Dorset**—A very handsome and showy late-keeping pear. Large, golden yellow ground, with bright red on sunny side; flesh juicy, melting, sweet, of good quality. Ripe in February, but keeps till May. 75c.

Doyenne du Comice—A rare old variety; large, melting, juicy, sweet, rich, aromatic. Late autumn. 75c.

Fred Baudry—A large, handsome, fine-flavored, late winter pear. Size, medium to large; oblong, pyriform; color yellow, with occasional blotches of russet; flesh yellow, tender, buttery, juicy; quality very good to best, a distinct flavor. Ripe a little after Josephine of Malines. 75c.

***Lady Clapp**—A large, very handsome pear. Clean, smooth skin, beautiful yellow when ripe; flesh very juicy, melting, vinous; quality first rate. Ripens from middle to end of September, following the Bartlett. A decided acquisition. 75c.

Olivier des Serres—A valuable late-keeping winter pear, ripening about the same time as the Josephine of Malines, and perhaps keeping longer, say till first of March. The fruit is of good size, roundish. Flesh tender, juicy, melting; flavor distinct, excellent. 75c.

Roosevelt—A fine new French pear. Described as very large, roundish, juicy, melting; skin yellow. October. $1.00.

***Worden Seckel**—A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters, juicy, buttery, fine-grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty, and keeping qualities. Ripens in October, but will keep in good condition till December. 75c.

SELECT CHERRIES

The Cherry succeeds well on dry soils, and is susceptible of being trained in any form that taste or circumstances may require.

For orchards where there is ample room for large trees, and in climates where it is not subject to the bursting of the bark, standards with four or five feet of clean trunk are preferable.

For door-yards, where shade and ornament are taken into account, standards of the free growing sorts, with erect habit and large foliage, are the most suitable.

For fruit gardens, and particularly those of moderate extent, and in localities where the bark of the trunk is liable to burst, the pyramidal or conical trees, dwarf or low standards, with two or three feet of trunk, and the dwarfs, branching within a foot of the ground, are the most appropriate and profitable.

HEART CHERRIES

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

Black Eagle—Large, black; tender, rich, juicy and high flavored. Ripe beginning of July. 50c.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Last of June and beginning of July. 50c.

Elton—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. End of June. 50c.

Gov. Wood—Clear light red, tender and delicious. Hangs well on the tree. End of June. 50c.

Knight's Early—Large, black; tender, juicy, rich and excellent. Ripe a few days before the Black Tartarian. 50c.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES

These are chiefly distinguished from the preceding class by their firmer flesh. Their growth is vigorous, branches spreading, and foliage luxuriant, soft and drooping.

Napoleon—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning. 50c.

Rockport—Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; half tender, sweet and good. Ripe same time as Black Tartarian. 50c.

Windsor—A seedling originated at Windsor, Canada, and introduced by us. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. *A very valuable late variety* for market and for family use. Middle of July. 50c.

Yellow Spanish—Large; pale yellow, with bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy, and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light-colored cherries. End of June. 50c.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly: the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown. The Dukes have stout, erect branches usually, and some of them, like Reine Hortense, quite sweet fruit; while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches, and acid fruit invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for dwarfs and pyramids, on the Mahaleb stock, and their hardiness renders them well worthy of attention in localities where the Heart and Bigarreau are too tender.

Early Richmond—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy, and very productive. 50c.

May Duke—An old, well known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Middle of June. 50c.

Montmorency Ordinaire—A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Valuable for canning and preserving. Tree a free grower. 50c.

MONTMORENCY CHERRY

GRAND DUKE PLUM

Morello English—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender. August. 50c.

Reine Hortense—A French cherry of great excellence; large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet, and delicious. Makes a beautiful pyramid. 50c.

Royal Duke—One of the largest and finest of this class; ripens after May Duke. 50c.

SELECT PLUMS

DISEASES AND ENEMIES OF THE PLUM

The prevalence of the disease of the Plum commonly called the "black knot," and of the insect known as the *curculio*, has discouraged people generally from giving to the Plum its merited share of attention. It is not to be denied that these are obstacles of considerable magnitude to indifferent, slovenly cultivators; but we are satisfied, from actual experience, that nothing more than ordinary industry and perseverance is required to overcome them entirely. Western New York is not exempt from these difficulties any more than other localities; we hear complaints about "knots" and "curculio" all around us. Yet we are able to fruit, in the most successful manner, seventy or eighty varieties of Plums annually, getting not merely a few scattering fruits, but *full crops*, weighing down the branches, as all will acknowledge, who have seen our trees.

This success of ours is not due to any extraordinary skill, nor to any peculiarity of soil or climate, but to *reasonably good care and culture*.

Nothing is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or knot, than *neglect*. We have seen trees growing in grass in some uncultivated door-yards transformed into a mere mass of black knots, while trees in neighboring gardens, under good cultivation, were entirely exempt. In our specimen Plum Orchard it does occasionally make its appearance, but we instantly remove it. Our preventives and remedies are *good clean culture and prompt amputation*.

As for the curculio, we find no difficulty in protecting the crop from it by merely employing a little extra labor. When the trees blossom, and as the fruit begins to set, we dress the ground about the Plum trees, and make it very clean and smooth. Then, as soon as the curculio commences its operations, we spread a large sheet prepared for the purpose around each tree, and jar it so as to shake down all fruits that have been stung, as well as all the curculios. Both insects and stung fruits are destroyed. This work is performed daily, and ensures a full crop. The work is done quickly; a dozen trees in a garden can be attended to daily in less than half an hour's work of a man. Let those who really desire to grow fine crops of delicious plums try this system, and *follow it up rigidly*, and they will be successful.

Standard Plum Trees—These are generally five to six feet in height, and, like all the stone fruits, should have heads as low as possible.

Dwarf Plum Trees—These are adapted to garden culture. The trees furnished by us for this purpose are one year old, and from two to three feet in height.

Note—Those designated by a * are of American origin.

Bavay's Green Gage (Reine Claude de Bavay)—As large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Hangs long on the tree. Middle to end of September. 50c.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red; juicy and good. Very productive; valuable for market. 50c.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich, and sweet; adheres to the stone. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September. 50c.

***Duane's Purple**—Very large and handsome, oval; reddish purple; flesh juicy and sweet; adheres to the stone. Beginning of September. 75c.

Fellemberg (French or Italian Prune)—A fine late plum, oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. September. 50c.

German Prune—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Very productive. September. 50c.

Giant Prune—Large, firm, rich, sweet, delicious; prolific. September. 75c.

Grand Duke—A valuable late plum; as large as the Bradshaw, of same color, and ripening latter part of September. *Entirely free from rot.* One of the best late plums for market. 50c.

Green Gage—Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a moderate grower. We have to top graft it to get good trees. September. 75c.

***Imperial Gage**—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Very productive and one of the best plums. Middle of August. 50c.

***Lombard**—Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, and pleasant. Tree *a great bearer*, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. Very hardy. September. 50c.

*McLaughlin—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; quality very good. Tree a free grower. One of the very best for family use. Middle of August. 50c.

Monarch—Very large, roundish oval; dark purplish blue, freestone, of excellent quality. An abundant bearer. 50c.

*Peter's Yellow Gage—Large, nearly oval; bright marbled yellow; flesh rich and juicy; quality very good. A valuable variety. September. 50c.

Pond's Seedling or Font Hill—Form of Yellow Egg; light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September. 50c.

Prince Engelbert—Very large and long; deep purple; rich and excellent. End of August. 50c.

*Quackenboss—Large, deep purple covered with a dense bluish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sprightly, juicy, a little coarse grained; good in quality. A great yielder. Valuable for market. Middle of September. 50c.

Shropshire Damson—A medium sized, dark purple variety; esteemed for preserving. Very productive. October. 50c.

Victoria—One of the most magnificent plums in cultivation; of the largest size; fair quality; purplish red color. A most abundant bearer. September. 50c.

*Washington—A magnificent large plum; roundish; green, usually marked with red; juicy, sweet and good. Exceedingly productive. One of the very best. End of August. 50c.

Wild Goose (Native)—A good variety of the Chickasaw; medium, roundish, oblong; reddish yellow; flesh juicy and flavor pleasant. Ripens here middle of August. 50c.

Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Very productive. End of August. 50c.

JAPANESE PLUMS

AND HYBRIDS

Abundance—Large and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich bright cherry; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, exceedingly productive. Season very early. 50c.

Burbank—Large and beautiful; clear cherry red; an abundant bearer; valuable market variety. Ripens early in September. 50c.

Climax—Very large; heart-shaped; skin thick, deep dark red; flesh yellow, firm, flavor sweet, rich; ripens early. 50c.

October Purple—One of Luther Burbank's Hybrids and considered by him one of his best. Large, purple, yellow flesh; very late. 50c.

Ogon—Large, bright golden yellow. 50c.

Red June—Medium to large, roundish, conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow, quality good. Valued for market on account of its earliness. 50c.

Satsuma—Large, dark red; flesh dark red, cling; good. 50c.

Wickson—Very large, glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious; stone small. 50c.

SELECT PEACHES

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture:—1st. Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. 2d. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 3d. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full, and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut clean out.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. The plum stock is advantageous in stiff clay, cold and damp soils. We do not have all the varieties on plum stock, but will furnish a list on application. Price on plum stock, 50c each.

Note.—In planting peaches, it is of the highest importance to cut back the trees severely. The stem should be reduced about one-third and the side branches cut back to one bud. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push more vigorously. Most failures in newly planted orchards may be ascribed to a non-observance of these directions.

Alexander—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties. Beginning of August. 25c.

Champion—An early peach; large, handsome, creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich, juicy; freestone. August. 25c.

Coolidge's Favorite—A most beautiful and excellent peach, of medium size; skin white, delicately mottled with red; flesh pale, juicy, and rich; hardy and productive. End of August. 25c.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty, and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September. 25c.

Crawford's Late—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive, and good; ripens here about the close of peach season. Last of September. 25c.

Crosby—Fruit medium, roundish, slightly flattened, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on sunny side; good in quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late. 25c.

Early York—Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull purplish red; flesh juicy, rich, and excellent. Middle of August. 25c.

Elberta—One of the most valuable of the newer varieties. Fruit large, handsome, with golden yellow skin, covered with a bright crimson blush. Flesh yellow, juicy; quality good, though not quite equal to the Crawford. Valuable for market. Ripens after Crawford's Early. 25c.

Fitzgerald—From Canada. Similar to Crawford's Early, but said to be superior. Recommended for its hardiness. 25c.

Foster—A large yellow peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality. Ripe about the same time as Crawford's Early, or a little earlier. 25c.

Greensboro—Skin beautiful crimson with a yellowish cast, flesh white, very juicy, and of extra quality for so early a peach. August. 25c.

Hill's Chili—Medium size; oval; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh half melting, sweet, of medium quality. September. 25c.

Large Early York—A large and beautiful variety; white with a red cheek; flesh juicy and delicious. End of August. 25c.

Lord Palmerston—Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich. End of September. 25c.

Morris White—Medium size; dull creamy white, tinged with red in the sun; flesh white to the stone, juicy, and delicious. Middle of September. 25c.

Mountain Rose—Large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good; freestone. An excellent early market variety. 25c.

Oldmixon Free—Large; greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early. 25c.

Rivers—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy flavor. One of the finest early peaches. 25c.

Stump the World—Red and white, handsome, good size and fair quality. Very productive. End of September. 25c.

Surpasse Melocoton (E. & B.)—A large, pale yellow-fleshed peach of the highest quality; productive. First to middle of September. 25c.

Wheatland—Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet, and of fine quality. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. 25c.

SELECT APRICOTS

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess, and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening—between cherries and peaches.

Prices of Apricot Trees: On Peach Stock, 35c each; on Plum Stock, 50c each.

Alberge de Montgamet—Medium size; early; excellent; hardy; one of the best.

Early Moorpark—Medium size; rich, juicy.

Large Early—Large; orange, with red cheek; flesh sweet, rich.

Large Early Montgamet—Large; early; excellent.

Moorpark—One of the largest and finest Apricots; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich.

New Large Early (Rivers')—Large, like the Old Large Early, but very rich.

Peach—Very large, handsome, rich and juicy.

St. Ambroise—One of the largest and finest apricots.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY PEACH

FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT

NECTARINES

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the plum.

List of varieties and prices on application.

SELECT QUINCES

Apple, or Orange—Large; roundish, with a short neck; of a bright golden yellow color. Tree has rather tender shoots and oval leaves; very productive. This is the variety most extensively cultivated for the fruit. Ripe in October. 50c.

Rea (Rea's Mammoth)—A very large and fine variety of the Orange Quince. A strong grower and productive. We consider this the best of *all the quinces*. 50c.

SELECT HARDY NATIVE GRAPES

BLACK GRAPES

Barry (Rogers' No. 43)—Bunch large, but rather short; berries large, roundish, delicate, sweet, and tender. Ripens with Concord. Vine vigorous and productive. One of the largest and finest of the Rogers Hybrids. 25c.

Campbell's Early—Clusters large and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower, with healthy foliage; it ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection. 25c.

Champion—A large grape, of medium quality. Its chief value consists in its earliness, rendering it a valuable sort to plant where the seasons are short. 25c.

Clinton—Bunches small and very compact; berries small; sprightly; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape and keeps well; valuable for wine. A free, rapid grower, and profuse bearer; ripens earlier than the Isabella. Good keeper. 25c.

Concord—A large handsome grape, very hardy, productive, and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country, and is one of the most popular market grapes. 25c.

Eaton—Bunch large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. Skin thick; very juicy, with some pulp. A large, showy grape. 25c.

Eumelan—Bunch good size; generally compact, shouldered; berry medium; flesh tender, sweet; quality excellent; ripens just after the Hartford. *One of the best table grapes.* 25c.

Hartford—A hardy, profuse bearing, and tolerably good grape; very early and reliable, and a *valuable market variety on this account.* 25c.

Herbert (Rogers' No. 44)—Bunch rather long, but compact; berry large; tender, sweet, and rich; early and productive. A handsome variety, and one of the best of the Rogers' in quality. 25c.

Isabella—Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval; juicy, sweet, and musky. A vigorous grower, hardy; an immense bearer; a good keeper. 25c.

Merrimack (Rogers' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large; sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest of the Rogers' varieties. 25c.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium; berry large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh pulpy, and of medium quality; vine hardy and moderately prolific; ripens with the Hartford. Its large size and earliness render it desirable for an early crop. 25c.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, slight pulp at center, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy, and a good bearer. One of the best of the black varieties, and on account of its size and beauty is very valuable for market. 25c.

Worden—A seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Very popular for the vineyard and garden. 25c.

RED AND REDDISH PURPLE GRAPES

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—One of the best of the red varieties; bunch variable in size; sometimes large and handsome; flesh tender and juicy. Vine a good grower and bearer. 25c.

Brighton—Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality, equal if not superior to Delaware; ripens early. Vine productive and vigorous. 25c.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; vinous, rich; requires the most favored soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Western New York. 25c.

Delaware—One of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy in this climate; ripens early. Bunches small and compact; berries small, light red, with a violet bloom, beautiful; sweet, sugary, and vinous, with a musky aroma. It justly claims a place in every garden. 25c.

Gærtner (Rogers' No. 14)—Bunch large; berry very large, round; skin thick; color a beautiful light red, with bloom, fruit almost transparent; pulp tender, sweet, pleasant, rich. The most showy grape in our collection. Vine vigorous and productive. Desirable either for the garden or vineyard. 25c.

Iona—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; flesh soft, tender, juicy, brisk, sub-acid, high flavored, sprightly and refreshing; keeps till mid-winter with its freshness unimpaired. In this locality one of the finest table grapes. 25c.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large, round; color a rich shade of red rendering it a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich, aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; vine vigorous and productive. We regard it as one of the best red grapes in our collection. 25c.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose, as the fruit does not always set well; berry medium, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford. A desirable garden variety. 25c.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53)—Bunch large, compact; berry large, round, coppery red; flesh tender juicy, slight pulp; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the most popular of the Rogers'. 25c.

WHITE GRAPES

Duchess—Bunch medium to large, long, shouldered, compact; berries medium, roundish; skin thick; color light green at first, becoming greenish yellow when ripe, fruit almost transparent; flesh tender without pulp, juicy, sweet, crisp, rich, and in quality ranks as best. Vine vigorous and productive here. Ripens early, before the Concord. 25c.

Moore's Diamond—Bunch large, compact; berry medium size; color greenish white with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive. 25c.

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet, not quite equal to the Concord. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy, and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord. All things considered, probably the most valuable white grape in cultivation. 25c.

Pocklington—Bunch medium to large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish, light golden yellow when fully mature; flesh pulpy, juicy, of fair quality; vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive; leaves large, tough, and downy; ripens after the Concord. It requires favorable seasons, and good locations to ripen it satisfactorily in this region. 25c.

Winchell—The earliest white grape (*identical with Green Mountain*). Though not the largest, yet both berry and cluster are of good size, and the flavor is excellent, ranking in this respect as a grape of the first class. In time of ripening it may be described as very early, being the first white grape to ripen. Its habit of growth is vigorous and the foliage clean and healthy, while its bearing quality is all that can be desired. 50c.

BLACKBERRIES

In the garden, plant in rows, about five feet apart, and four feet apart in the rows. In the field, plant in rows, six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. Treat the same as Raspberries. They may be planted in the Fall or Spring.

Price, 10 cents each, 50 cents per 10. Not less than 10 of a kind at rate per 10.

Agawam—Of medium size, jet black, sweet, melting to the core. Plant hardy and very prolific. A fine early variety.

Ancient Briton—Medium size, melting, without core. Hardy and very prolific. One of the best.

Early King—Fruit of medium size and good quality, plant hardy and productive. The first variety to ripen here.

Eldorado—A valuable variety; fruit medium size, jet black, melting, sweet, and rich; plant hardy and very productive.

Erie—Fruit large, of good quality; plant hardy, vigorous and productive. Early.

Kittatinny—Large, roundish, conical, glossy black; juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe; one of the most valuable sorts for general planting. Requires protection in some localities.

Lawton—Large, oval, black; juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe; well known.

Rathbun—Berries extra large, jet black, quality good.

Snyder—Medium size; sweet and melting to the core; very hardy and wonderfully productive; valuable for home use and market.

Taylor—As hardy as the Snyder; large and of excellent quality.

Wilson Jr.—Large; luscious and sweet, as soon as colored. Plant hardy, ripens early.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the blackberry, ripening between the Raspberry and Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome. 10c. each, 50c. per 10.

CURRANTS

Currants can be successfully planted in the Fall or Spring. Being perfectly hardy, they do not suffer injury from the Winter.

To destroy the currant worm, dust the plants with white hellebore, when they are wet with dew. Care must be taken not to breathe the hellebore, as it causes violent sneezing.

PRICE, 10 cents each, 80 cents per 10, except where noted. Not less than 10 of a kind at rate per 10.

Black Champion—Large, black, excellent.

Black Naples—Large and fine.

Cherry—Large, red; bunches short; plant vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—The most popular Red Currant; fruit very large and handsome.

Perfection (new)—Berry very large, larger than Fay's, clusters averaging longer, color a beautiful bright red, flavor rich, mild sub-acid. A great bearer. We consider this an important introduction. 25c. each, $2.00 per 10.

Red Cross—A fine red currant of large size; long clusters; mild, pleasant flavor; a vigorous grower and very productive.

Victoria—Large, bright red; bunches very long; an erect grower; productive and very valuable. Late.

White Grape—Very large; mild and excellent; the best table variety.

Wilder—Large, red, fine flavored, great yielder, very profitable for market.

GOOSEBERRIES

Not less than 10 of a kind at rate per 10.

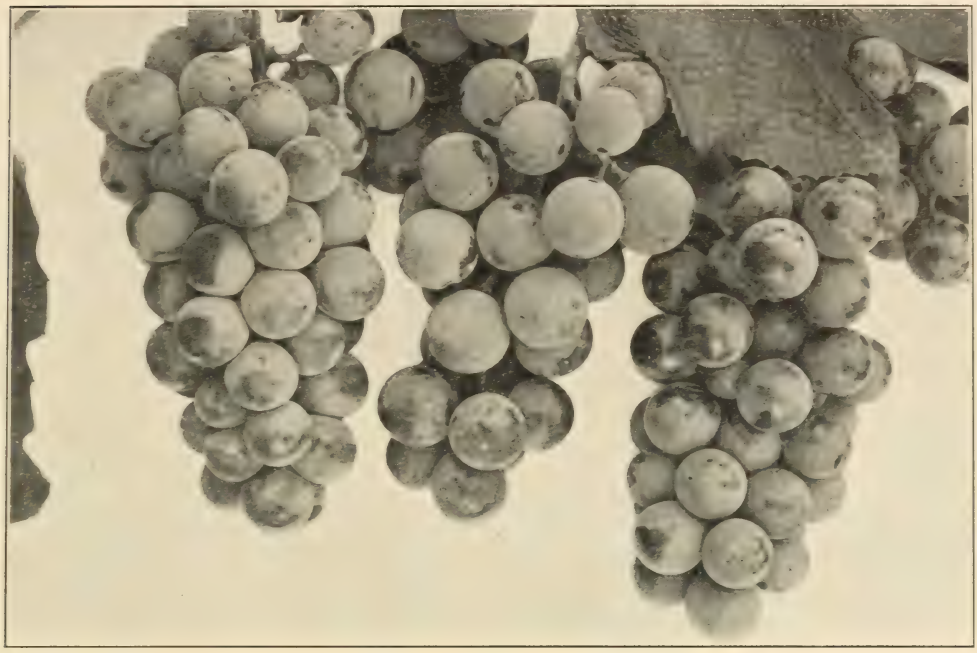
Columbus—An American seedling of the English type. The fruit is of largest size, handsome, of a greenish yellow color, and the quality is excellent. The plant is vigorous and productive and does not mildew. It merits a place in every garden. 15c each, $1.00 per 10.

Downing—Medium size; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy, good; plant vigorous and prolific; excellent for family use, and very profitable for market. 10c each, 80c per 10.

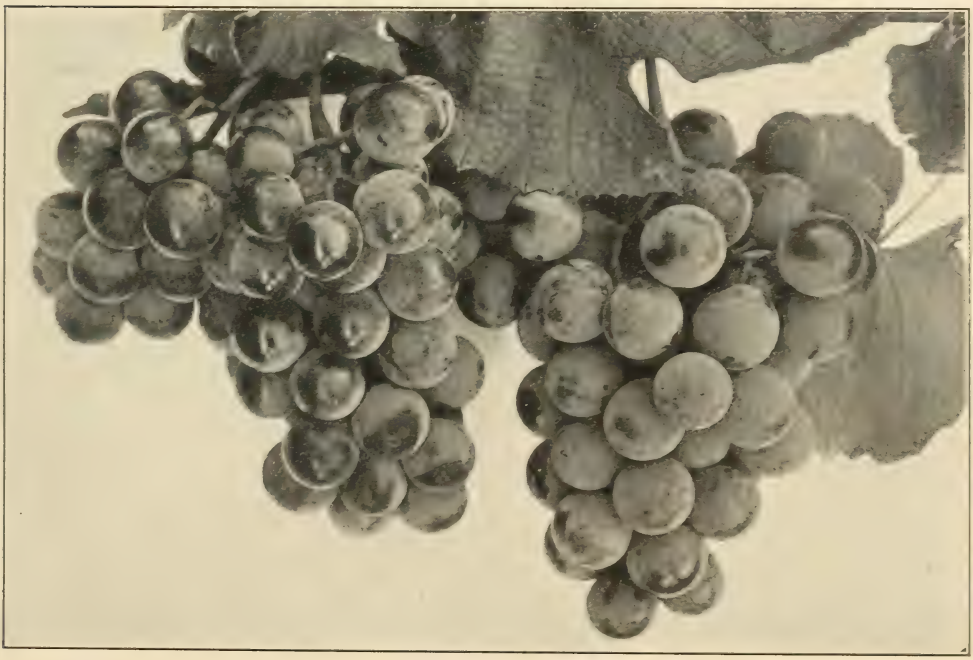
Industry—An English variety; large, oval, dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable. 25c each, $2.00 per 10.

Red Jacket (JOSSELYN)—A large red gooseberry of the American type. Good. 15c each, $1.00 per 10.

Smith's—Fruit large, oval; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet, and very good; plant vigorous and productive. 10c each, 80c per 10.



BRIGHTON GRAPE



BARRY GRAPE

RASPBERRIES

To keep a raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old, weak, and dead wood should be cut out every season, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In the spring the weakest suckers should be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. The ground should be spaded and a top dressing of manure given.

Protection—To guard against injury by the Winter, the canes may be tied to stakes and covered with straw, or they may be laid down in the Autumn and covered with a few inches of earth, leaves, litter, or branches of evergreens.

They can be planted in the Fall or Spring with success. **Black Caps cannot be planted in the Fall.**

Prices of Raspberries: 10c each, 50c per 10. Not less than 10 of a kind at rate per 10.

RED RASPBERRIES

Clarke—Large, light red; moderately firm; *high flavored;* a strong grower; productive and very hardy. One of the best red raspberries for home use.

Columbian—Fruit very large, dark red, bordering on purple; plant a very strong, robust grower, hardy, and very productive.

Cuthbert—Medium to large, conical, deep rich crimson; very firm; good quality. Very hardy. Season medium to late; unquestionably *one of the best varieties for market.*

Herstine—Fruit large; oblong; crimson, moderately firm; juicy, flavor sub-acid, and very good; an abundant bearer; season early to medium.

Loudon—Large, broadly conical, beautiful red. Ripens about with Cuthbert, continuing later, and in quality fully as good as that variety.

Marlboro—The best early red Raspberry for the North; hardy and productive.

BLACK RASPBERRIES (Black Caps)

Cumberland—Large, good quality, hardy and productive; mid-season.

Eureka—Very large, glossy black, juicy, rich; hardy and very productive. A valuable, very early variety.

Gregg—Fruit large; good quality; season medium; hardy, a vigorous grower and great yielder.

Kansas—Very large, handsome, firm, and of excellent quality; very hardy and productive. One of the best Black Caps.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

Golden Queen—Large, beautiful amber color; firm, and of fine quality. Plant vigorous, hardy, and remarkably productive.

STRAWBERRIES

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE

The Soil and its Preparation—The Strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. The ground should be *well* prepared by trenching or plowing, at least eighteen or twenty inches deep, and be *properly enriched* as for any garden crop. It is unnecessary to say that, if the land is wet, it must be thoroughly drained.

To Cultivate the Strawberry—For family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. The beds can be kept clean, and the fruit can be gathered from them without setting the feet upon them.

Covering in Winter—Where the winters are severe, with little snow for protection, a slight covering of leaves or litter, or the branches of evergreens, will be of great service. This covering should not be placed over the plants until after the ground is frozen, usually from the middle of November till the first of December in this locality. Fatal errors are often made by putting on *too much* and *too early*. Care must also be taken to remove the covering in the spring, just as soon as the plants begin to grow.

Mulching to Keep the Fruit Clean—Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with *short* hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking, and thus lengthen the fruiting season. Tan bark can also be used as mulch.

A bed managed in this way will give two full crops, and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

STANDARD WELL TRIED VARIETIES

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized. The varieties not so marked are bi-sexual or perfect flowering, and can be planted alone.

PRICES, 40c per 10, $1.00 per 100. Not less than 10 of a kind at rate per 10. Not less than 50 of a kind at rate per 100.

Brandywine—Large, roundish, conical, of fine quality; moderately firm; prolific; season medium to late; a valuable late variety.

Bubach—(P)—Fruit large and handsome, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality; plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage, and very productive; succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use and nearby market. Season early to medium.

Gladstone—As large as the Sharpless, and of fine quality; plant healthy, vigorous and productive; medium to late.

McKinley—Berry large, roundish, inclining to conical, but sometimes flattened or coxcombed; color crimson; flesh firm, and quality very good. The plant is vigorous, healthy, and a great yielder. Season medium to late. We can confidently recommend it for garden and market culture.

Marshall—Very large, roundish, dark, rich crimson; quality very good, firm; plant vigorous, productive; season medium to late. We consider this one of the very best varieties for all purposes.

Michel's Early—The first variety to ripen here; berry medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm, fair quality; plant a strong grower and a good bearer. Valuable on account of its earliness and productiveness.

President (P)—A fine variety, producing berries of the largest size. Plant strong and vigorous, season medium.

Sharpless—One of the largest and best strawberries. Plant very hardy, enduring both heat and cold without injury here.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

Chestnuts—COMMON AMERICAN, 50 cents each; JAPAN, $1.00 each; SPANISH OR MARRON, very large and fine, 50 cents each.

Mulberry—NEW AMERICAN, one of the best; hardy; fruit of excellent quality; ripe from June 15 to September 20, 50 cents each; RUSSIAN, 50 cents each; WHITE, 50 cents each.

Walnuts—AMERICAN BLACK, 50 cents each; AMERICAN BUTTERNUT, 50 cents each; ENGLISH, OR MADEIRA NUT, 50 cents each.

ESCULENT ROOTS

Asparagus—CONOVER'S COLOSSAL, 50c per 10, $2.00 per 100; PALMETTO, 50c per 10, $2.00 per 100.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING ASPARAGUS

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil, as turned over, with two or three inches of well-rotted manure. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed 5 feet wide, with three rows planted in each; one in the middle, and one on each side, a foot from the edge; the distance of the plants in the rows, 9 inches; the alleys between the beds should be two feet wide. In planting, a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, according to the size of the plants. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench, at the distance already named—9 inches—care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about 2 inches. In a week or so after planting the beds should be touched over lightly with a sharp steel rake, which will destroy the germinating weeds.—*Gardening for Profit.*

Rhubarb—MYATT'S LINNÆUS, 20c each; $1.50 per 10.

PART II.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS

WHAT TO PLANT

In this and similar climates, where great extremes of temperature are experienced, it is necessary to employ only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Impressed with the importance of this fact, and in order that our customers may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have omitted from our catalogue, as far as possible, everything which is liable to suffer from severe cold.

We have also taken great pains to secure, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of the catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter by a judicious use of the same to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs, and plants.

For the convenience of planters we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Trees remarkable for their flowers, Trees of drooping habit, Trees with variegated and colored foliage, Trees with cut or dissected foliage. The shrubs have been similarly arranged, and parties desiring to make selections for particular purposes will find this classification useful.

FOR PARKS AND EXTENSIVE GROUNDS—No difficulty can be experienced by anyone in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly upon planters the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that the Rhododendron and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendron and Azalea require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spiræa, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quice, Double-flowered Almond, Lilac, Viburnum, Althæa, Pæony, Phlox, and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection, and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by a proper use of the various families! Then, the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast.

Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the flowering season, and it is strange that planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

FOR LAWNS AND SMALL PLACES—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habit of growth and handsome foliage.

A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced, and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results; a proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

WHEN TO PLANT

Deciduous Trees, Shrubs, and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. In localities where the Winters are very severe we recommend Spring planting. Spring is the best time for evergreens generally, but they may also be transplanted successfully in August and early in September if favorable weather prevails at planting time.

HOW TO PLANT

PREPARATION OF THE ROOTS—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

PREPARATION OF THE TOP—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

TREES with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back to within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These

remarks are applicable to all deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitæ and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Directions for planting, mulching, staking, and after culture, same as for fruit trees (see Hints in Fruit Department, page 4).

PRUNING

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids, and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub, and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

SHEARING may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

PRUNING SHRUBS

Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias, and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence the shrubs should not be pruned in Winter or Spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas, and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the Winter or early in Spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora should be severely cut back and thinned early in Spring.

PRUNING EVERGREENS

Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN FOUR CLASSES

CLASS I.—A general Descriptive List of Deciduous Trees.

CLASS II.—A List of Deciduous Weeping or Drooping Trees, described in their respective places in the Catalogue.

CLASS III.—A List of trees possessing remarkable characteristics of foliage, in three sections—Cut-leaved, Variegated, and Colored, and described in their respective places in the Catalogue.

CLASS IV.—Coniferæ or Evergreens.

In order that planters may be able to form an idea of the size which trees and shrubs attain at maturity, a point which should always be taken into consideration at the time of planting, so that the specimens may occupy the proper position, we have adopted letters to denote the proper classes, as follows:

A denotes trees which attain the largest size, 50 feet and upwards.
B " " " " " secondary size, 20 to 40 feet.
C " " " " " medium size, 9 to 15 feet.
D " " and shrubs which attain only small size, 1 to 8 feet.

Our object in the above classification is to lessen the labor and difficulty, as far as possible, of making selections adapted to particular purposes.

The botanical name of the genus or family, as well as the species or variety, is placed *first* in **Full Faced** conspicuous type. The English name follows in SMALL CAPITALS. It is to be hoped that with the aid of the complete index of botanical and English names, to be found on the last page, no difficulty will be experienced in finding any tree, shrub, or plant described in the Catalogue.

CLASS I.—DECIDUOUS TREES, UPRIGHT AND DROOPING

Those preceded by a (*) are the most suitable for parks, avenues, streets, etc. They are propagated in large quantities, and can be furnished at low rates.

Price.—The prices quoted are for trees of the usual size, ranging from two to seven feet, according to species or variety.

Extra sized trees, selected in the nursery, charged for in proportion to size.

ACER. Maple

A valuable and highly ornamental family of trees. The Maples are regular in outline, beautiful in foliage, vigorous growers, free from all diseases, and adapted to all soils, merits which deservedly render them universally popular.

A. campestre. English or Cork-barked Maple. **B.** A native of Central Europe. It is a slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark, and small, handsome foliage; hardy and very ornamental. $1.00.

***A. dasycarpum or eriocarpum.** White or Silver-leaved Maple. **A.** A North American species, of rapid growth, large size, and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate shade is required, one of the most useful trees; also a favorite street and park tree. 50c.

***var. Wierii laciniatum.** Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. **A.** Introduced by us. It is a variety of the Silver-leaved, and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially deeply and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. It ranks among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees, and may be easily adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary, as well as a willow. 50c.

A. Heldreichii. **B.** A fine species of upright growth. Foliage large, dark green, and deeply lobed. $1.00.

A. Pennsylvanicum. Striped Barked Maple. **B.** A native tree growing 20 to 30 feet high; rounded form; bark dark green marked with stripes, foliage light green. $1.00.

***A. platanoides.** Norway Maple. **A.** Native of Europe. A large, handsome tree, of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Its compact habit, and stout, vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for the street, park, or garden. 50c.

var. dissectum. Cut-leaved Norway Maple. **C.** A compact growing tree, with dense, dark green foliage, which is regularly and deeply cut, so as almost to divide the leaf into three parts. One of the best of the cut-leaved varieties; rare. $2.00.

var. "Geneva." **B.** A distinct purple-leaved variety of Norway Maple. Foliage purple in autumn. $1.00.

var. globosum. Globe-headed Norway Maple. A distinct and beautiful variety having a perfectly rounded head. Worked on standards. $2.00.

var. O. Stoll. **B.** A variety of the Norway Maple, of upright growth; foliage large, round, dark bronze, hanging downward on very long stalks. One of the finest trees. $2.00.

var. Reitenbachi. Reitenbach's Norway Maple. **B.** An excellent and striking variety of pyramidal habit; foliage beautiful green in early spring, changing to a decided purple towards midsummer, purplish scarlet in autumn. $1.00.

var. Schwedlerii. Schwedler's Norway Maple. **B.** A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish or crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees. $1.00.

A. polymorphum. Japan Maple. **C.** This is the normal form or type; growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five-lobed, and of a bright, cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn; perfectly hardy when well established. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small-sized trees. $2.00.

var. atropurpureum. Dark Purple-leaved Japan Maple. **D.** Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. The hardiest and altogether the best of the Japan Maples. One of the choicest small trees or shrubs. In tubs. $3.00 to $5.00.

var. dissectum atropurpureum. Cut-leaved Purple Japan Maple. **D.** One of the most striking and handsome varieties of the Japanese Maples. Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose color when young, and change to a deep and constant purple, as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance. The young growth is long, slender, and pendulous, and, like the leaves, has a deep, crimson hue. Beside being an elegant and attractive lawn tree, it is also very useful for conservatory decoration in spring. In tubs. $3.00 to $5.00.

A. pseudo platanus. European Sycamore Maple. **B.** From Europe. A handsome tree, of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark. 50c.

var. foliis atropurpureus. Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple. **B.** A distinct and beautiful tree. $1.00.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE

Acer pseudo platanus. var. tricolor. Tricolor-leaved Sycamore Maple. **B.** Leaves distinctly marked with white, red, and green, retaining their variegation all summer. One of the finest variegated-leaved trees. $1.00.

var. Worleii. Worle's Golden-leaved Sycamore Maple. **B.** In the spring the foliage is of a golden yellow color which changes to a duller shade as the season advances. The young growth continues brilliant throughout the summer. A valuable and effective variety for grouping with purple-leaved trees. $1.00.

A. rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple, Red-bud Maple. **B.** A native species, of medium size, and rounded head; produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous. $1.00.

var. globosum. C. Very compact, of slow growth, flowers bright scarlet, extremely showy; leaves large, deep green above, white underneath. $1.00.

***A. saccharinum.** Sugar or Rock Maple. **A.** A well-known native tree, of elegant pyramidal form; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; its stately growth, fine form and foliage make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree. Especially valuable for avenue planting. 50c.

var. grandidentatum. B. A fine tree of pyramidal habit, and with deeply lobed leaves. $1.50.

var. monumentalis. Monumental Sugar Maple. **B.** A fine variety of pyramidal, compact habit. Distinct and handsome. $1.00.

A. spicatum. Mountain Maple. **B.** A very attractive native species of moderate growth; leaves medium size, rough, three to five lobed, somewhat pointed; flowers greenish, in closely branched clusters, becoming pendulous. 75c.

A. Tartaricum. Tartarian Maple. **B.** A native of Southeastern Europe, of medium size and rounded form; leaves small; a moderate, irregular grower, but forming a handsome tree. $1.00.

var. ginnala. Siberian Maple. **C.** Of dwarf habit and compact form, with medium-sized or small leaves; makes a very pretty small tree; perfectly hardy. Brilliant crimson in autumn. $1.00.

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut

Trees of elegant habit, magnificent foliage, and fine large spikes of flowers in May and June.

Æ. glabra. Ohio Buckeye. **B.** A native of the Western States, forming a large sized tree; leaves smooth; flowers yellow; blooms before the others. 50c.

***Æ. Hippocastanum.** The European or White-flowered Horse Chestnut. **A.** This well known species forms a large-sized tree, of handsome, regular outline, is very hardy, and free from all diseases. In May it is covered with magnificent erect spikes or panicles of white flowers lightly marked with red. As a single lawn tree, or for the street, it has no superior. 50c.

var. alba flore pleno. Double White-flowered Horse Chestnut. **A.** A superb variety, with double flowers, in larger panicles than the common sort, and of fine pyramidal habit. The absence of fruit by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment. It is one of the best ornamental trees. $1.00.

var. rubicunda. Red-flowered Horse Chestnut. **B.** One of the finest trees in cultivation; form round; flowers showy red; blooms a little later than the white, and the leaves are of a deeper green. One of the most valuable ornamental trees. The white-flowered and this contrast well when planted together. $1.50.

var. Briotii. B. A fine variety of the preceding with darker flowers. $2.00.

Æ. turbinata. A. A rare Japanese species. Very large foliage; distinct and fine. $2.00.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven

A. glandulosa. A. From Japan. A lofty, rapid growing tree, with long, elegant feathery foliage, exempt from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects. 50c.

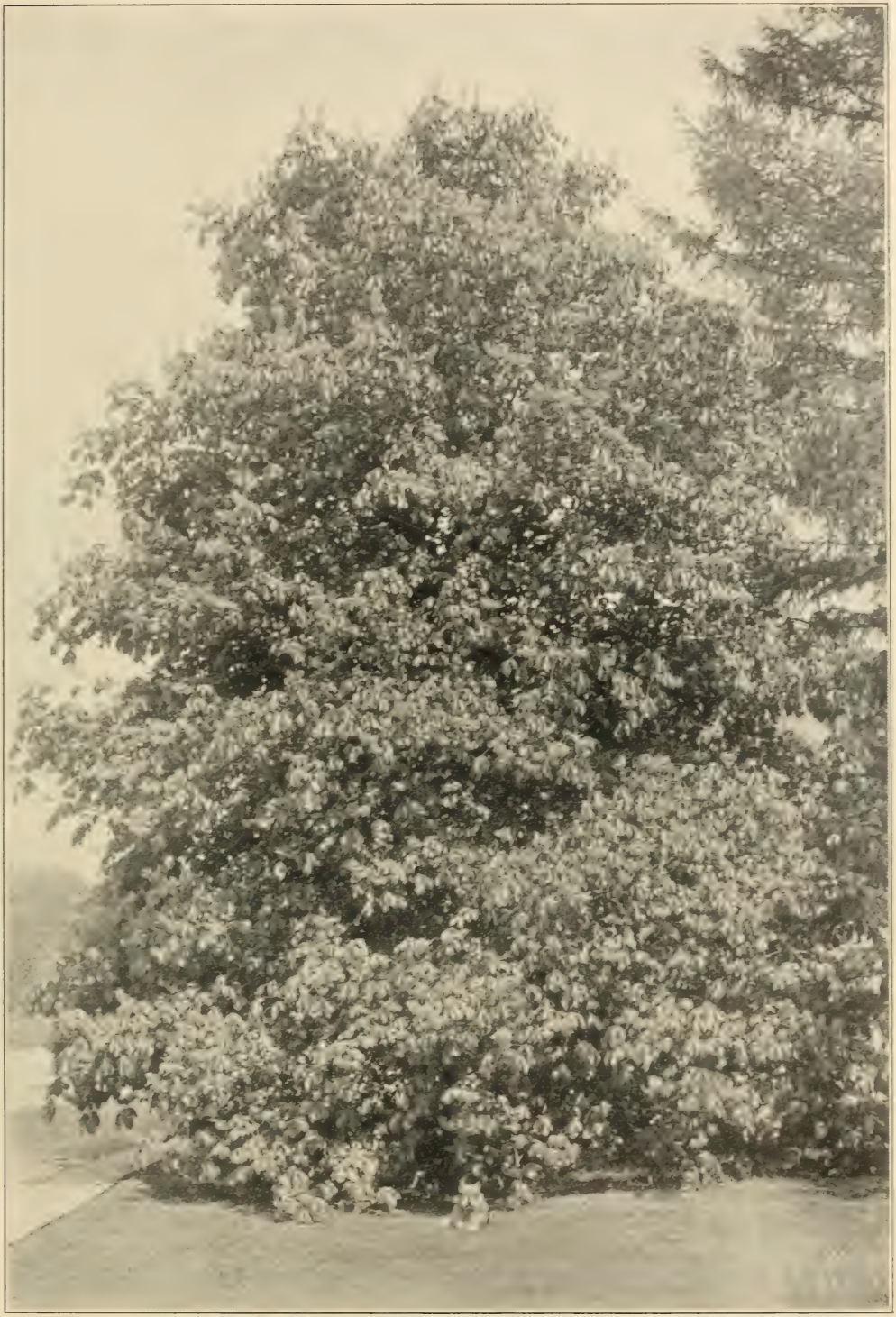
ALNUS. Alder

A. glutinosa. European or Common Alder. **B.** A remarkably rapid growing tree, attaining a height of from thirty to sixty feet. Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped and wavy. This species is specially adapted to moist situations. 50c.

var. laciniata imperialis. Imperial Cut-leaved Alder. **B.** A stately tree, of graceful habit, with large and deeply laciniated foliage; at the same time vigorous and perfectly hardy. Unsurpassed as a lawn tree. $1.00.

AMELANCHIER. Mespilus

A. Botryapium. B. An American species known as "June Berry," "Wild Pear," "Service Tree," and "Shad Blow." Grows 30 or 40 feet high. Of fastigiate form. Flowers white, produced in great profusion early in April, succeeded by a small fruit of purplish color, ripe in June and pleasant to the taste. *One of the finest very early flowering trees.* 50c.



RED FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT

AMYGDALUS. Almond

A. communis flore roseo pleno. Large Double-flowered Almond. **C.** A vigorous, beautiful tree covered in May with double rose-colored blossoms, like small roses. 50c.

A. Davidiana alba. White-flowered Almond. **C.** Flowers single white and appear before the leaves; very showy. The first tree to flower in the spring, and hence particularly desirable on that account. 50c.

A. Davidiana rubra. **C.** A variety with single rose-colored flowers. 50c.

For Dwarf varieties, see *Prunus,* in "Ornamental Shrubs."

BETULA. Birch

This genus embraces a very popular and highly ornamental class of trees. Their elegant, graceful port, silvery bark, slender branches, and light and airy foliage, render them general favorites. As single specimens on the lawn, or employed as avenue trees, the upright varieties are very imposing and handsome. They thrive even in the poorest soils and in the most exposed situations.

B. alba. European White Weeping Birch. **A.** A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes. 50c.

var. fastigiata. Pyramidal Birch. **B.** Of elegant pyramidal habit, like the Lombardy Poplar. Bark silvery white. Very distinct and ornamental. $1.00.

var. atropurpurea. Purple-leaved Birch. **B.** A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the Birches, and having purple foliage. $1.00.

var. pendula laciniata. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. **A.** Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. $1.00.

var. pendula Youngii. Young's Weeping Birch. **C.** When grafted on stems five to six feet high, it forms beautiful pendulous heads, and its slender shoots droop gracefully to the ground. $1.50.

B. lenta. Sweet, Black, or Cherry Birch. **B.** A native tree, rather large, with fine grained, valuable wood; dark brown bark on the trunk and bronze-reddish twigs, very aromatic, leaves somewhat heart-shaped. $1.00.

B. lutea. Yellow or Gray Birch. Native of America. Bark yellowish-gray and somewhat silvery. $1.00.

B. nigra. River or Red Birch. **B.** An American species of moderate growth, elegant habit, with fine foliage and reddish brown bark. $1.00.

B. papyracea. Paper or Canoe Birch. **A.** Native of America; forms a large tree; bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome. $1.00.

B. populifolia. American White Birch. **B.** An American species of rapid growth, with triangular, taper-pointed, smooth and glossy leaves. $1.00.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam

C. Americana. American Hornbeam. Blue or Water Beech. **B.** A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner, and more irregular in form. $1.00.

CARYA. Hickory

C. alba. Shell Bark or Shag Bark Hickory. **A.** The most ornamental and valuable of the genus. The nuts are whiter and the shell thinner than those of other species. $1.00.

CASTANEA. Chestnut

C. Americana. American Chestnut. **A.** The well-known native variety. A stately tree, with broader leaves than the Spanish, and producing smaller fruit. When in full bloom, one of the handsomest trees. 50c.

C. Japonica. Japan Chestnut. **C.** Habit and foliage like Spanish Chestnut; fruit very large. $1.00.

C. vesca. Sweet or Spanish Chestnut. Marron. **C.** Originally introduced from Asia Minor into Europe. A valuable species both for ornament and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree, and produces much larger fruit than the American variety. $1.00.

CATALPA

The Catalpas flower in July, when few trees are in bloom. Their blossoms are large, very showy, and quite fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped, and yellowish green. They are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees.

C. Bungei. Chinese Catalpa. **D.** A species from China. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. Top-grafted on tall stems it makes an effective tree for formal gardens. $1.50.

C. Kæmpferi. Japan Catalpa. **B.** A species of rapid growth with deep green, glossy foliage. Flowers fragrant. Hardy. 50c.

C. speciosa. **A.** A Western tree of rapid growth, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. Flowers in July. 50c.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree. Hackberry

C. occidentalis. American Nettle Tree. B. A rare native tree, with numerous slender branches, which spread out horizontally, and thick, rough bark. Leaves about the size and form of those of the apple, but more pointed, and a bright, shiny green. 50c.

CERASUS. Cherry

A very ornamental family of trees. The drooping varieties are especially adapted to beautify small grounds. As single specimens on the lawn they are unique and handsome, and require only to be better known in order to be extensively planted.

C. avium var. flore alba plena. Large Double-flowered Cherry. B. At the period of flowering in May, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature rose. A valuable variety. 50c.

C. James H. Veitch. C. A form of Japanese cherry, producing deep rose-pink double flowers in early spring in great profusion. $2.00.

C. Japonica pendula. Japan Weeping Cherry. C. Growth feathery and graceful; flowers single white, fruit red. One of the finest of the small-headed pendent cherries. $1.50.

C. Japonica. var. rosea pendula. Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry. C. Brought from Japan by Von Siebold, and is certainly one of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender, and fall gracefully to the ground, and the flowers are rose-colored, appearing before the leaves. Undoubtedly the finest weeping cherry, and one of the finest weeping trees in cultivation. $1.50.

C. Rhexi fl. pl. C. A very fine double white flowered variety, covered at the blossoming season with a profusion of flowers having the appearance of small roses. $1.00.

C. Sieboldii alba plena. Siebold's Double-flowered Cherry. C. Semi-double white flowers, fine. $1.00.

C. Sieboldii rubra plena. Siebold's Double Red-flowered Cherry. C. Semi-double flowers, white, tinged with red. $1.00.

CERCIS. Judas Tree, or Red Bud

C. Canadensis. American Judas Tree. B. A very ornamental native tree, of medium size, irregular rounded form, with perfect heart-shaped leaves of a pure green color, glossy surface above, and grayish green beneath. The tree derives the name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears. Flowering at the same time with the Chinese Magnolias, it may be planted among them in groups with fine effect. Grown as single specimens they are also beautiful and attractive, and deserve to be classed among our *finest ornamental trees.* 50c.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree

C. Virginica. White Fringe. C. A small native tree or shrub, of roundish form, with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals; blossoms in May or June. A superb lawn tree. 75c.

CLADRASTIS

C. tinctoria, syn. Virgilia lutea. Yellow Wood. B. One of the finest American trees. Of moderate growth, broadly rounded head, foliage compound, of a light green color, turning to a warm yellow in autumn; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in June in great profusion, in long drooping racemes covering the tree. $1.00.

CORNUS. Flowering Dogwood

C. florida. White-flowered Dogwood. B. An American species, of spreading, irregular form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border or on the lawn. They also are very durable, lasting in favorable weather more than two weeks. Besides being a tree of fine form, its foliage is of a grayish green color, glossy and handsome, and in the autumn turns to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most showy and beautiful objects at that season. $1.00.

var. flore rubro. Red-flowered Dogwood. B. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees. $1.50.

CRATÆGUS. Thorn

The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. If judiciously pruned, they can also be trained to assume picturesque tree forms. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is very effective and ornamental in autumn. There are numerous varieties, all of which are hardy and will thrive in any dry soil. We have endeavored to select the best and most distinct. They flower in May and June. The varieties of American Thorns are particularly interesting in autumn on account of their showy fruit.

C. Azarolus. C. From Southern France. A tree with a round, spreading head; foliage large and handsome, fruit scarlet, very ornamental. $1.00.

C. coccinea. Scarlet-fruited Thorn. B. A fine native variety. Single white flowers in spring, scarlet fruit in autumn. 50c.

C. Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. C. A well-known native Thorn with very long, sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red, valuable for hedges. 50c.

C. oxyacantha. Quick. Common Hawthorn. C. The celebrated English hedge plant. Flowers single white. 50c.

var. coccinea flore pleno. Double Scarlet Thorn. C. A tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage. Flowers unusually large, of a deep crimson color, with scarlet shade, and very double. A charming variety. $1.00.

var. coccinea flore pleno Paulii. Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. C. Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color. $1.00.

var. flore alba pleno. Double White Thorn. C. Has small, double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet. $1.00.

var. punicea. Single Scarlet Thorn. C. Of moderate growth and fine habit; flowers single scarlet and highly perfumed. One of the best. $1.00.

CYTISUS. Golden Chain

C. Laburnum. Common Laburnum or Golden Chain. B. A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June. 50c.

var. alpinus. Alpine or Scotch Laburnum. C. A native of the Alps of Jura. Also said to be found wild in Scotland. Of irregular, picturesque shape, smooth, shining foliage, which is larger than the English, and yellow flowers in long racemes. Blooms later than the English. 50c.

FAGUS. Beech

The Beeches are noted for their rich, glossy foliage and elegant habit. The Purple-leaved, Cut-leaved, and Weeping Beeches are three remarkable trees, beautiful even while very young, but magnificent when they acquire age. As single specimens upon the lawn, they exhibit an array of valuable and attractive features not to be found in other trees.

F. ferruginea. American Beech. A. One of the finest American trees. $1.00.

F. sylvatica. European Beech. A. A beautiful tree attaining a height of sixty to eighty feet. $1.00.

var. heterophylla. Fern-leaved Beech. C. A tree of elegant, round habit, and delicately cut, fern-like foliage. During the growing season its young shoots are like tendrils, giving a graceful, wavy aspect to the tree. $1.50.

var. incisa. Cut-leaved Beech. B. A fine, erect, free-growing tree, with deeply incised foliage. Like the fern-leaved, a variety of rare beauty and excellence. $1.50.

var. pendula. Weeping Beech. A. A remarkably vigorous, picturesque tree of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading; quite ungainly in appearance, divested of their leaves, but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty. $1.50.

var. purpurea. Purple-leaved Beech. B. Discovered in a German forest. An elegant vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. The foliage in spring is deep purple, and later in the season changes to crimson, and again to a dull purplish green in the fall. $1.50.

var. purpurea major. B. An erect, rapid grower; leaves large, shining and very dark purple, darker than Rivers. One of the most desirable lawn trees. $2.00.

var. purpurea Riversii. Rivers' Smooth-leaved Purple Beech. B. This variety differs from the ordinary Purple-leaved Beech by its compact, symmetrical habit of growth, and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. *The finest of all purple-leaved trees.* $1.50.

var. quercifolia. Oak-leaved Beech. B. Dwarf habit; distinct, fine foliage. One of the finest Beeches. $2.00.

FRAXINUS. Ash

F. Americana. American White Ash. B. A well-known native tree. 50c.

F. excelsior. European Ash. B. A lofty tree, of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds. 50c.

var. pendula. Weeping Ash. B. The common, well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space and grows rapidly. $1.00.

WEEPING BEECH

GLEDITSCHIA

G. triacanthos. Three-thorned Gleditschia or Honey Locust. **B.** A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Used for hedges. Price for trees, 50c. *See Hedge plants.*

GYMNOCLADUS

G. Canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree. **B.** A fine native tree, of secondary size, rapid, upright growth, with rough bark, stiff blunt shoots, and feathery foliage, of a bluish green color. 75c.

JUGLANS. Walnut

J. cinerea. Butternut. **A.** A native tree, of medium size, spreading head, grayish-colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailanthus. Nut oblong and rough. 50c.

J. nigra. Black Walnut. **A.** Another native species, of great size and majestic habit. Bark very dark and deeply furrowed. Foliage beautiful, each leaf being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Nut round. 50c.

J. regia. European Walnut or Madeira Nut. **B.** A native of Persia. Loftier and larger in its native country than our Butternut is with us. Nut oval and very fine. $1.00.

KŒLREUTERIA

K. paniculata. Varnish Tree. **B.** From China. A hardy, small, round-headed tree, with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of showy golden yellow flowers, in the latter end of July; leaves change in autumn to a fine yellow. One of the most desirable trees, particularly valuable for its brilliant, golden blossoms, which are produced so late in the season, when few if any trees are in bloom. $1.00.

LARIX. Larch

***L. Europæa.** European Larch. **A.** A native of the Alps of the south of Europe. An elegant, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; valuable for timber; small branches drooping. 50c.

L. Kæmpferi. Japan Larch. **B.** Foliage, when young, of a light green, changing to a fine golden yellow in the fall. $1.00.

LIQUIDAMBAR

L. styraciflua. Sweet Gum or Bilsted. **B.** One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth; form round-headed or tapering; leaves resemble somewhat those of the Maple, but are star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; bark corky. Beautiful in all stages of growth, it is particularly handsome and striking in autumn. $1.00.

LIRIODENDRON

L. tulipifera. Tulip Tree or Whitewood. **A.** A magnificent native tree, of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of a light green color, and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and, like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size. $1.00.

MAGNOLIA

Their superior stateliness of form and splendor of growth, the size and richness of their foliage and lavish yield of fragrant flowers, all tend to place them in the foremost rank among hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Their proper place is on the lawn, where they show to fine advantage in contrast to the green; or they may be planted effectively on the borders of lawns, with an evergreen in the background to heighten the contrast. Planted in groups they yield to no rival, and their effect in the early spring is grand beyond description, illuminating the whole landscape and filling the atmosphere with their rich perfume.

To insure success in their transplanting, they should be moved in the spring, never in the fall. Great care should be exercised in their removal, the fibrous roots being preserved as nearly as possible, and carefully guarded from any exposure to wind or sun. While almost any good soil is sufficient to insure their growth, they succeed best in a soil which is warm, rich and dry.

AMERICAN SPECIES

M. acuminata. Cucumber Magnolia. **A.** A beautiful pyramidal growing tree, attaining from 60 to 90 feet in height. Leaves 6 to 9 inches long, and bluish green; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple; fruit when green resembles a cucumber, hence the name. June. $1.00.

CHINESE SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

Flowering in May before the leaves appear.

All plants have ball of earth attached to the roots, ensuring safety in transplanting.

M. conspicua. Chinese White Magnolia, Chandelier, or Yulan Magnolia. **C.** A Chinese species of great beauty. The tree is of medium size, shrub-like in growth while young, but attains the size of a tree in time. The flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves. $3.00.

Magnolia Norbertiana. Norbert's Magnolia. C. Tree vigorous and of regular outline; foliage showy; flowers reddish purple. One of the best. $3.00.

M. Soulangeana. Soulange's Magnolia. C. In habit it closely resembles *M. conspicua*: shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped, 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Foliage large, glossy, and massive. One of the hardiest and finest of the foreign Magnolias. Blooms later than *conspicua*. $2.00.

M. speciosa. Showy-flowered Magnolia. C. Resembles the *M. Soulangeana* in growth and foliage, but the flowers are a little smaller and of a lighter color, fully a week later, and remain in perfect condition upon the tree longer than those of any other Chinese variety. $2.50.

M. Lennei. Lenne's Magnolia. C. Foliage large, flowers dark purple. A superb variety. $3.00.

M. stellata, syn. Halleana. Hall's Japan Magnolia. D. From Japan. It is of dwarf habit and produces its pure white, semi-double fragrant flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia. $3.00.

MORUS. Mulberry

M. Tartarica pendula. Weeping Russian Mulberry. D. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; very hardy. One of the prettiest small weeping trees. $1.00.

NEGUNDO. Negundo Maple

N. fraxinifolium. Ash-Leaved Maple. Box Elder. Manitoba Maple. B. A native tree, maple-like in its seeds, and ash-like in foliage; of irregular spreading habit, and rapid growth. 50c.

PERSICA. Peach

The double flowered varieties are distinguished for their showy and beautiful bloom. At the blossoming season in May, every branchlet is covered with a mass of beautifully formed, highly colored flowers, rendering the trees most interesting objects and attracting notice from a distance. The double red, double rose, and double white varieties, planted in a group, produce a charming effect. We cannot too highly recommend these superb flowering trees.

P. vulgaris fl. alba plena. Double White-flowered Peach. C. Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb. Perfectly hardy. 50c.

P. vulgaris fl. camelliæflora plena. C. Flowers rose-colored. 50c.

P. vulgaris fl. rosea plena. Double Rose-flowered Peach. C. Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. Very pretty. 50c.

P. vulgaris fl. sanguinea plena. Double Red-flowered Peach. C. Flowers semi-double, bright red; superb. 50c.

P. vulgaris foliis purpureis. Purple or Blood-leaved Peach. C. Foliage of a deep blood-red color in spring, fading to a dull green as the season advances, but the young growth preserves its dark color the entire summer. Valuable on account of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The tree should be cut back severely every spring. 50c.

PLATANUS. Plane-Tree

P. occidentalis. American Plane, Sycamore or Buttonwood. A. A well-known tree. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed. 50c.

***P. orientalis.** Oriental Plane. A. Similar to the above, but leaves more deeply cut. Extensively used for street and park planting. 50c.

POPULUS. Poplar

***P. alba.** White or Silver Poplar, or Silver Abele. B. From Europe. A tree of wonderfully rapid growth, and wide spreading habit. Leaves large, lobed, glossy green above and white as snow beneath; prefers a moist soil, but flourishes anywhere. 50c.

var. Bolleana. B. A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar, with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath. 75c.

***P. balsamifera.** Balsam Poplar or Tacamahac. B. A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large, glossy foliage. 50c.

P. Canadensis. var. aurea Van Geertii. Van Geert's Golden Poplar. B. Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses. 75c.

***P. monolifera.** Carolina Poplar. B. Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, glossy, serrated, pale to deep green. One of the best. Valuable for street planting, also for screens. Very rapid grower. 50c.

***P. fastigiata or dilatata.** Lombardy Poplar. A. Attains a height of from 100 to 150 feet. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees. 50c.

P. trichocarpa. A fine Poplar with long oval leaves, dark green above, silvery beneath, of very vigorous growth. 50c.

PRUNUS

P. Padus. European Bird Cherry. B. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants. $1.00.

PYRUS. Crab and Mountain Ash

We invite special attention to the double and single flowering Crabs; their beauty and value seem to have been overlooked and are therefore not appreciated.

P. angustifolia. Bechtel's Double-flowered American Crab. C. One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering Crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. A great acquisition, and certain to become very popular as soon as known. Blooms when quite young and late in the season, after the others. $1.00.

P. malus coronaria odorata. Fragrant Garland-flowered Crab. C. Single blush flowers, with the fragrance of sweet violets; blossoms appear about a week after those of the Double Rose-flowered; very desirable. May. $1.00.

P. m. floribunda. C. Single flower; beautiful carmine in bud; white when open. May. Fruit very ornamental in autumn. $1.00.

P. m. floribunda atrosanguinea. C. Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety. May. $1.00.

P. m. Halleana syn. Parkmanni. C. Habit dwarf, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A beautiful variety. $1.00.

P. m. Kaido. C. Flowers single, white and pink; produced in great profusion; followed with small fruit in clusters; ornamental and fine. May. $1.00.

P. m. Scheideckeri. C. A fine variety from Germany. Flowers quite double, red in bud, changing to pink or rose color. $1.00.

P. m. spectabilis var. flore albo pleno. Chinese Double White-flowered Crab. C. Double white fragrant flowers in clusters. May. $1.00.

P. m. s. var. flore roseo pleno. Chinese Double Rose-flowered Crab. C. Has beautiful double, rose-colored, fragrant flowers nearly two inches in diameter in May. One of the best. $1.00.

SORBUS. Mountain Ash, and their allied species.

P. Americana. American Mountain Ash. C. A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries. 50c.

***P. aucuparia.** European Mountain Ash. B. A fine hardy tree, head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries. 50c.

var. pendula. Weeping European Mountain Ash. C. A beautiful variety of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit. One of the most desirable lawn trees. $1.00.

P. quercifolia or pinnatifida. Oak-leaved Mountain Ash. B. A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. One of the finest lawn trees. 50c.

QUERCUS. Oak

The Oaks, when they attain size, are our most picturesque trees. The species and varieties are numerous, and the majority are adapted to ornament large grounds where they can have an abundance of room. Some kinds, however, are moderate growers, and suitable for small places, especially if kept in good shape by a judicious use of the knife. Our collection embraces a variety of forms and includes the finest.

Q. alba. American White Oak. A. One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath. $1.00.

Q. bicolor. Swamp White Oak. A native species, with handsome, large sinuate toothed leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in autumn. $1.00.

Q. cerris. Turkey Oak. B. A very handsome South European species, of rapid, symmetrical growth; foliage finely lobed and deeply cut; leaves change to brown in autumn, and persist during a great part of the winter. Fine for the lawn. $1.00.

Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak. B. A native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet. $1.00.

var. tinctoria. Black Oak. B. Beautiful colored foliage in autumn. $1.00.

Q. Ilex var. Fordii fastigiata. Pyramidal Evergreen Oak. B. A variety of the European Evergreen Oak, of very upright growth. A beautiful tree. $1.00.

Q. macrocarpa. Mossy Cup or Bur Oak. A. native tree of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful among Oak leaves. Cup-bearing, acorn-fringed and bur-like. Bark corky. One of the noblest of the family. $1.00.

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. B. Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable. A good grower. Fine for streets. $1.00.

Q. phellos. Willow Oak. B. A medium sized tree; small willow-shaped leaves; growth compact, upright, making a fine pyramid. A valuable variety. $1.00.

Q. Prinus. Chestnut Oak. B. One of the finest species; leaves resemble those of the chestnut. $1.00.

Q. Robur. English Oak. B. The Royal Oak of England, a well-known tree of spreading, slow growth. $1.00.

CHINESE MAGNOLIA

Quercus Rob. pedunculata var. concordia. Golden Oak. **B.** A superb variety, with orange-yellow leaves, which retain their golden tint throughout the season; one of the finest golden-leaved trees. $1.50.

Q. Rob. ped. var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Oak. **B.** Tree of fine habit and elegant, deeply-cut foliage. One of the best cut-leaved trees. $1.50.

Q. Rob. var. sessiliflora purpurea. B. Fine purple foliage; good habit. $2.00.

Q. imbricaria. Laurel or Shingle Oak. **B.** A native species, with laurel like, oblong leaves, which assume a superb carmine tint in autumn. $1.00.

Q. rubra. Red Oak. **A.** An American species, of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in fall. $1.00.

ROBINIA. Locust or Acacia

R. hispida. Rose or Moss Locust. **C.** A native species of spreading, irregular growth, with long, elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals all the season. $1.00.

***R. Pseud-acacia.** Black, or Yellow Locust. **B.** A native tree, of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber, as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long, pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June. 50c.

SALISBURIA. Maiden-Hair Tree or Ginkgo

S. adiantifolia. A. A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habit characteristics of the conifer and deciduous tree. The tree is of medium size, and rapid growth; beautiful fern-like foliage, in shape resembles somewhat a Maiden Hair Fern, hence the name. Rare and elegant. $1.00.

SALIX. Willow

The Willows are a most useful and ornamental class of trees. Of rapid growth, fine habit, hardy, adapted to a great variety of soils, and easily transplanted, they can be used by planters to great advantage. Several sorts are well known; others have not received the attention they deserve, for example, the Royal Willow, with its silvery foliage, is a striking tree, and most effective in landscapes; the Laurel-leaved, with handsome,shining, laurel-like leaves, and bright green bark in winter; the Golden, with bright yellow bark, Britzensis with red bark and Colorado with blue bark in winter, and the Rosemary, with silvery foliage, are all meritorious. The ease with which they can be transplanted, and the brief time they require to form good sized trees, are strong arguments in favor of their employment.

S. Babylonica. Babylonian or Weeping Willow. **A.** A native of Asia. Our common and well-known Weeping Willow. 50c.

var. ramulis aureis. Golden-barked Babylonian Willow. **A.** A novel and distinct variety of the well-known Babylonian Willow, with bright golden bark in winter. Habit same as the type. $1.00.

S. caprea var. pendula. Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. **C.** Grafted five to seven feet high, it forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. $1.00.

S. dolorosa. Wisconsin Weeping Willow. **B.** Of drooping habit and hardier than *Babylonica*. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold. 50c.

S. elegantissima. Thurlow's Weeping Willow. **B.** A graceful weeping tree with leader of erect growth and side branches drooping. Hardy. 50c.

S. pentandra, syn. laurifolia. Laurel-leaved Willow. **B.** A fine ornamental tree, with very large, shining leaves. 50c.

S. purpurea pendula. American Weeping or Fountain Willow. **C.** A dwarf slender species from Europe. Grafted five or six feet high it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees. $1.00.

S. regalis. Royal Willow. **B.** An elegant tree, with rich, silvery foliage. Very effective in groups. 50c.

S. rosmarinifolia, or petiolaris. Rosemary-leaved Willow. **C.** When worked five to seven feet high, a very striking and pretty round-headed small tree. Also very desirable in shrubberies when worked low. Branches feathery; foliage silvery. $1.00.

S. vitellina aurantiaca. Golden Willow. **B.** A handsome tree. Conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter on account of its yellow bark. 50c.

S. vitellina Britzensis. B. Very attractive in winter, when the bark turns red, similar in color to *Cornus Siberica*. 50c.

S. vitellina Variety from Russia. B. Bark bright golden; very conspicuous in winter. 50c.

S. Sieboldii. B. An elegant tree with long graceful branches and long narrow deep green leaves. 50c.

S. Variety from Colorado. B. Beautiful blue bark in winter. 50c.

TAXODIUM. Deciduous Cypress

T. distichum. Deciduous or Southern Cypress. **B.** A beautiful, stately tree, with small, feathery, light green foliage. $1.00.

TILIA. Linden or Lime Tree

The Lindens are all beautiful and merit more attention than they receive. In addition to many other valuable qualities which they possess, their flowers yield a delicate perfume. Of those named below, a few possessing special merit might be mentioned; viz., Red Fern-leaved, White-leaved, and *dasystyla*.

T. Americana. American Linden or Basswood. B. A rapid growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. 50c.

T. dasystyla. B. A vigorous tree, with cordate, dark green glossy leaves, and bright yellow bark in winter. A superb tree. One of the finest Lindens. $1.00.

T. Europæa. European Linden. B. A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 50c.

var. alba. (*argentea.*) White-leaved European Linden. B. From Hungary. A vigorous growing tree, of medium size and pyramidal form, with cordate acuminate leaves, downy beneath and smooth above. It is particularly noticeable among trees by its white appearance. Its handsome form, growth and foliage render it worthy, in our opinion, to be classed among the finest of our ornamental trees. $1.00.

var. laciniata rubra. Red Fern-leaved Linden. B. An elegant tree, of pyramidal compact habit. Bark on young wood rose-colored, and foliage deeply cut. One of the finest trees for the lawn. $1.00.

***var. platiphylla.** Broad-leaved European Linden. B. A tree of about the same size as *T. Europæa*, but readily distinguished from it by its larger and rougher leaves. This is the variety usually sold for European, as the growth is more regular than the smaller leaved. 50c.

ULMUS. Elm

The Elms are so well known that it is unnecessary to refer to their beauty and value for ornamental planting. But several very desirable kinds fail to receive due recognition, and we therefore invite the attention of planters to them as follows: Of the European varieties *Dovœi* is a very erect, rapid growing sort, with smooth bark and large dark green leaves; valuable for avenue planting. *Superba* and *Huntingdon* are also suited to the same purpose. We grow the American, than which there *is no finer* tree, on an extensive scale, for street and park planting.

***U. Americana.** American White or Weeping Elm. A. The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. 50c.

***U. campestris.** English Elm. B. An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American, and darker colored bark. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance. $1.00.

var. Dampierreii aurea. Dampierre's Golden Elm. C. A very striking variety; foliage of a bright golden color, center of the leaf yellowish green; a strong grower. $1.00.

var. monumentalis. Monumental Elm. C. A slow growing dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column; distinct and beautiful. $1.00.

var. myrtifolia purpurea. Purple Myrtle-leaved Elm. B. Small, elegant foliage, of beautiful purple color. $1.00.

var. stricta purpurea. Purple-leaved English Elm. B. A striking variety, with erect branches and purple leaves. $1.00.

var. umbraculifera. Globe-headed Elm. C. A variety with rounded head. Very ornamental when worked high on stems. $2.00.

var. variegata argentea. Variegated English Elm. B. Small leaves sprinkled over with silver spots; variegation constant. Very fine. $1.00.

***U. montana.** Scotch or Wych Elm. B. A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth and large foliage. 50c.

var. Camperdown pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm. C. Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. $1.50.

var. Dovæi. B. An upright vigorous-growing variety, remarkably well adapted for street planting. $1.00.

***var Huntingdoni.** Huntingdon Elm. B. Of very erect habit, and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth. One of the finest Elms for any purpose. $1.00.

***var. superba.** Blandford Elm. A. A noble tree of large size and quick growth. Foliage large and dark green; bark smooth and grayish. A superb shade tree and highly ornamental. $1.00.

CLASS II.—A LIST OF DECIDUOUS WEEPING OR DROOPING TREES

DESCRIBED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PLACES IN THE CATALOGUE

For the purpose of enabling purchasers the more readily to make selections, we append the following list, comprising the most graceful drooping trees known:

Acer (*Maple*), dasycarpum var. Wierii laciniatum.
Betula (*Birch*), alba pendula.
" " laciniata.
" " Youngii.
Cerasus (*Cherry*), Japonica pendula.
" " Japonica rosea pendula.
Fagus (*Beech*), sylvatica pendula.
Fraxinus (*Ash*), excelsior pendula.
Morus (*Mulberry*), Tartarica pendula.
Pyrus Sorbus (*Mountain Ash*), aucuparia pendula.
Salix (*Willow*), Babylonica.
" " caprea pendula.
" " dolorosa.
" " elegantissima.
" " purpurea pendula.
Ulmus (*Elm*), montana Camperdown pendula.

CLASS III.—TREES POSSESSING REMARKABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF FOLIAGE

DESCRIBED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PLACES IN THE CATALOGUE

IN THREE SECTIONS

Section I.—Cut-leaved Trees, Comprising those with Curiously Lobed or Serrated Foliage

Acer (*Maple*), dasycarpum var. Wierii laciniatum.
" " platanoides var. dissectum.
" " polymorphum.
" " polymorphum var. atropurpureum.
" " polymorphum var. dissectum atropurpureum.
" " spicatum.
" " Tartaricum.
" " " ginnala.
Alnus (*Alder*), glutinosa var. laciniata imperialis.
Betula (*Birch*), alba pendula laciniata.
Fagus (*Beech*), sylvatica var. heterophylla.
" " sylvatica var. incisa.
Pyrus Sorbus (*Mountain Ash*), aucuparia var. quercifolia.
Quercus (*Oak*), Robur pedunculata var. laciniata.
Tilia (*Linden*), Europæa rubra laciniata.

Sec. II.—Trees Having Curiously Variegated Foliage

Acer (*Maple*), pseudo platanus, var. tricolor.
Ulmus (*Elm*), campestris var. variegata argentea.

Sec. III.—Trees with Colored Foliage

Acer (*Maple*), platanoides "Geneva."
" " platanoides var. Reitenbachi.
" " platanoides var. Schwedlerii.
" " polymorphum var. atropurpureum.
" " polymorphum var. dissectum atropurpureum.
" " pseudo platanus foliis atropurpureis.
" " pseudo platanus var. tricolor.
Betula (*Birch*), alba var. atropurpurea.
Fagus (*Beech*), sylvatica var. purpurea.
Fagus (*Beech*), sylvatica var. purpurea major.
" " sylvatica var. purpurea Riversii.
Persica (*Peach*), vulgaris foliis purpureis.
Populus (*Poplar*), Canadensis var. aurea Van Geertii.
Quercus (*Oak*), Robur ped. var. concordia.
" " Robur var. sessiliflora purpurea.
Ulmus (*Elm*), campestris var. Dampierreii aurea.
" " campestris var. myrtifolia purpurea.
" " campestris var. stricta purpurea.

TREES WITH BRIGHT COLORED BARK IN WINTER

Betula ALBA, White Bark.
" ALBA VAR. LACINIATA, White Bark.
Salix VITELLINA AUREA, Yellow Bark.
" VITELLINA VAR. BRITZENSIS, Red Bark.
Salix VITELLINA VARIETY FROM RUSSIA. Yellow Bark.
" COLORADO, Blue Bark.
Tilia DASYSTYLA, Yellow Bark.

FLOWERING CRAB

FLOWERING TREES

Named in the order in which they flower; embracing some of the choicest species.

MAY

Almond Davidiana.
Amelanchier.
Cherry, Large Double-flowered.
Judas Tree.
Chinese Magnolia, in variety.
Almonds, Large Double-flowered.
Cornus, florida, White and Red.
Horse Chestnuts.
Crabs, flowering.
Peach, Double-flowered.
Bird Cherry.

JUNE

Mountain Ash.
Thorns, in variety.
Laburnum.
White Fringe.
Locust, White.
Virgilia Lutea.
Catalpa.
Lindens, in variety.

JULY

Chestnut, American.

Kœlreuteria.

TREES WHICH PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL FRUIT SUCCEEDING THE FLOWERS

Celtis occidentalis. Dull red fruit as large as peas.
Cornus florida. Oval fruit in a head.
Cratægus. Scarlet and yellow fruit in September and October.
Pyrus Sorbus, Mountain Ash. Scarlet fruit in September and October.

CLASS IV.—CONIFERÆ. (Evergreens)

Note.—Many fine conifers are entirely too tender to be cultivated successfully at the North, and we have therefore dropped them from our list.

We are now giving special attention to the propagation and culture of perfectly hardy species and varieties, such as are most useful to the general planter.

We recommend Spring planting for Conifers, but they may also be transplanted successfully in August and early in September, if favorable weather prevails at the planting time.

Those preceded by a † are rare, and only to be had of small sizes.

Prices are for trees of ordinary size, from 18 inches to 30 inches in height, according to variety. Larger trees selected in the nursery charged for in proportion to size.

ABIES [including *Picea* and *Tsuga*], Spruce, Fir and Hemlock.

Section 1. Abies. Spruce and Hemlock.

Leaves needle shaped, scattered all around the shoots (including Tsuga—the Hemlocks, with flat leaves mostly two ranked).

A. alba. White Spruce. A. A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable. $1.00.

†A. Alcocquiana. Alcock's Spruce. B. From Japan. It forms a beautiful tree of close habit. Foliage pale green, silvery underneath. Valuable. $2.00.

A. Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. A. A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches, and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a handsome lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. $1.00.

A. Douglasii. Douglas' Spruce. C. From Colorado. Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below. $1.50.

A. excelsa. Norway Spruce. A. From Europe. An elegant tree; extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth, and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit when the tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimen trees, or in masses for effect or shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants. 50c.

var. conica. Conical Spruce. C. A dwarf variety, of compact, conical habit; becomes perfectly symmetrical without pruning. $2.00.

†var. inverta. Pendulous-branched Spruce. C. A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce. The lateral branches droop gracefully. $2.00.

†var. pumila. Dwarf Spruce. D. Compact dwarf, and perfectly symmetrical. This variety is especially desirable for small lawns or cemeteries. $2.00.

†var. pumila compacta. Dwarf Compact Spruce. C. A dwarf variety growing 5 to 6 feet in height; foliage dark green; habit compact. $2.00.

Abies nigra. Black Spruce. B. A fine native tree, of compact growth, with smooth blackish bark and bluish leaves; very hardy. $1.00.

†var. Doumetti. D. A handsome dwarf variety of compact growth, with bluish green leaves; very pretty. $2.00.

†**A. orientalis.** Eastern Spruce. B. From the shores of the Black Sea. A handsome tree, tall and compact, and remarkable for its graceful habit and slender foliage; should be planted in a sheltered place. $2.00.

†**A. polita.** Tiger Tail Spruce. B. A distinct Japanese species. It is of erect habit, and has rigid, sharply pointed leaves of a bright green color; seems to be perfectly hardy. $2.00.

A. pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce. B. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue or sage color. $3.00.

Section 2. Picea. Silver Fir.

With linear flat leaves, somewhat two ranked.

Abies balsamea. Balsam Fir. B. A very erect, regular pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy. 50c.

†**A. cephalonica.** Cephalonian Silver Fir. B. A remarkable and beautiful species, very broad for its height, leaves silvery and dagger-shaped, with a spine on the point. Quite hardy and vigorous. $2.00.

A. cilicica. Cilician Silver Fir. B. A distinct and beautiful species. It is a compact grower, the branches being thickly set on the stems, foliage dark green; quite hardy. One of the best of the Silver Firs. $2.00.

A. concolor. Silver Fir of Colorado. B. Without doubt the finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Tree of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree. $3.00.

A. Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Silver Fir. B. This majestic Fir is of symmetrical form, vigorous and quite hardy. Its foliage is massive, dark green, shining above and slightly glaucous below, rendering it a very handsome tree throughout the year. $2.00.

A. Veitchii. Veitch's Fir. A hardy and beautiful Japanese Fir. $3.00.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

†**J. Chinensis.** Chinese Juniper. C. Native of China and Japan. A handsome, dense shrub with dark green foliage, and somewhat drooping branches. $1.50.

†var. Reevesi. D. A beautiful form of the Chinese. Tree of fine habit, with the branches somewhat drooping and spreading. Exceedingly hardy and very ornamental. $1.50.

J. communis var. Alpina nana aurea. Douglas' Golden Juniper. D. Of spreading growth like the type, with bright golden foliage throughout the year; a distinct and charming variety. $1.50.

J. communis var. Hibernica. Irish Juniper. C. A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense conical outline resembling a pillar of green; very desirable. 75c.

J. communis var. suecica. Swedish Juniper. C. A small-sized, handsome, pyramidal tree, with yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy. 75c.

†**J. Japonica.** Japan Juniper. D. Native of China and Japan. A dwarf, dense, spreading evergreen, with light, lively green foliage. $1.50.

†var. variegata alba. Silver-variegated Japan Juniper. D. Similar to species in habit and growth, but foliage of a glaucous green color, interspersed with branches of a pure white tint. Very hardy. $1.50.

J. prostrata, syn. repens. Prostrate Juniper. D. A beautiful native species, trailing and densely branched, foliage delicate and shining dark green. Well adapted for covering rockwork. One of the best. $1.50.

J. Sabina. Savin Juniper. D. A dwarf, spreading shrub, with trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soils. Very suitable for rockwork. $1.00.

†var. Alpina. D. A low, spreading, trailing shrub, quite unique. $1.00.

J. venusta. C. A rapid grower of erect habit and fine silvery foliage. Very ornamental and perfectly hardy. $1.50.

J. Virginiana. Red Cedar. B. A well-known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and other loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant. 50c.

†var. aurea variegata. C. Pyramidal in form like *Virginiana*, but the growth is finer. Golden variegation throughout the year. $1.50.

†var elegantissima. C. A distinct and beautiful variety of the Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage, particularly attractive in winter, when the golden bronze of the young growth is contrasted with the dark green of the older. $1.50.

var. glauca. Glaucous Red Cedar. C. The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery foliage, render it very distinct and desirable. $1.50.

PINUS. Pine

For this and similar climates, the Pines are of the greatest value.

Sec. I. *Usually with two leaves in a sheath.*

P. Austriaca, syn. nigricans. Austrian or Black Pine. **A.** Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country. 50c.

P. Mugho. Dwarf Mugho Pine. **D.** An upright, small pine, found on the Pyrenees and Alps. Its general form is that of a pine bush, but it has been found growing as high as 40 feet. $1.00.

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine or Fir. **A.** A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Very hardy; valuable for shelter. 50c.

Sec. II. *Usually with three leaves in a sheath.*

†**P. ponderosa.** Heavy-wooded Pine. **A.** A noble tree, attaining the height of 100 feet. It is perfectly hardy here. Specimens in our grounds are upwards of 50 feet in height. It is a rapid grower, the leaves 8 to 10 inches in length, and of a silvery green color. $2.00.

Sec. III. *Usually with five leaves in a sheath.*

P. cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. **B.** A handsome and distinct European species, of compact, conical form; foliage short and silvery. Grows slowly when young. $2.00.

P. Strobus. White or Weymouth Pine. **A.** The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil. Very valuable. 50c.

TAXUS. Yew

T. Canadensis. Canadian Yew. **D.** A native Yew, quite hardy, therefore very valuable. $1.50.

T. cuspidata. Japanese Yew. **D.** One of the hardiest; habit spreading; foliage light green. $2.00.

var. brevifolia. **D.** A form of the above with short, dark green petiolate, mucronate leaves. A very handsome, hardy variety. Rare. $2.00.

THUJA. Western Arbor Vitæ

T. occidentalis. American Arbor Vitæ. **B.** A beautiful native tree, commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges. 50c.

var. aurea. Douglas' Golden Arbor Vitæ. **D.** Golden foliage; fine. $1.00.

var. compacta. **D.** A dwarf compact form. $1.00.

var. globosa. Globe-headed Arbor Vitæ. **D.** Forms a dense, round shrub. Very desirable. $1.00.

var. intermedia. **D.** A perfectly hardy variety, of dwarf, compact habit; fine bluish green foliage; very distinct and valuable. $1.50.

var. pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ. **C.** Of upright, compact habit, like the Irish Juniper; very desirable. $1.00.

†**var. pyramidalis.** Douglas Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ. **C.** Pyramidal in form; foliage distinct; somewhat resembling a *Retinispora*. $1.50.

var. Siberica. Siberian Arbor Vitæ. **C.** The best of all the genus for this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornament, screens, and hedges. $1.00.

var. Tom Thumb. **D.** A dwarf variety of the American Arbor Vitæ, which originated on our grounds. It is remarkable for its slow growth and compact, symmetrical habit. $1.00.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

IN FOUR CLASSES

CLASS I.—Deciduous Shrubs.
CLASS II.—Variegated-leaved Deciduous Shrubs.
CLASS III.—Evergreen Shrubs.
CLASS IV.—Climbing and Trailing Shrubs.

CLASS I.—DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

C. denotes shrubs which attain 9 to 12 feet in height at maturity.
D. " " " " 5 to 8 " " "
E. " " " " 1 to 4 " " "

AMORPHA. False Indigo

These are fine large shrubs, with small purple or white flowers in dense terminal panicles in July.

A. fragrans. Fragrant Amorpha. D. A hairy shrub. Flowers dark purple; June and July. 35c.

ARALIA. Angelica Tree

A. pentaphylla. D. A pretty Japanese shrub, of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves palmate, five lobed and pale green. 35c.

A. spinosa. Hercules Club. Devil's Walking Stick. C. A native plant, valuable for producing tropical effects. 50c.

AZALEA

A. mollis. E. A splendid hardy species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy yellow and different shades of red, in fine trusses. $1.00.

BACCHARIS. Groundsel Tree

B. halimifolia. D. A pretty shrub with dark green foliage, especially attractive in autumn with its fluffy white seed pods. 35c.

BERBERIS. Barberry

The Barberries are a most interesting family of shrubs, varying in size from 2 to 6 feet high, rich in variety of leaf, flower and habit. Their showy orange and yellow flowers in May or June are succeeded by bright and various-colored fruit; very ornamental in the autumn and winter.

B. ilicifolia. Holly-leaved Barberry. D. Large dark green leaves, remaining on the plant until late in the winter. A fine variety. 75c.

B. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Barberry. E. From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge. 35c.

B. vulgaris. Common Barberry. European Barberry. D. A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed with orange scarlet fruit. 35c.

var. purpurea. Purple-leaved Barberry. D. An interesting shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet high with violet purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful; very effective in groups and masses, or planted by itself. 35c.

CALYCANTHUS. Carolina Allspice or Sweet-scented Shrub

The Calycanthus is one of the most desirable shrubs. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterwards.

C. floridus. D. A native species, growing 6 to 8 feet high, with double purple, very fragrant flowers. 35c.

CARAGANA. Pea Tree

C. arborescens. Siberian Pea Tree. C. A shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia and China. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in May. 35c.

CARYOPTERIS

C. mastacanthus. Blue Spiræa. E. A pretty autumn-blooming shrubby plant, producing clusters of beautiful blue fragrant flowers in great profusion from September until frost. Dies to the ground here in winter. 35c.

CEANOTHUS

C. Americanus. New Jersey Tea or Red Root. D. A low growing shrub, flowers white in June. Valuable for shady places. 35c.

CEPHALANTHUS. Button Bush

C. occidentalis. D. A tall growing native shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July. 35c.

CLETHRA. White Alder. Sweet Pepper Bush

C. alnifolia. D. Spikes of clear white fragrant flowers in August. 35c.

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna

C. arborescens. Tree Colutea. C. A large shrub, with small, delicate foliage, and yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders. 35c.

CORNUS. Cornel or Dogwood

Valuable shrubs when planted singly or in groups or masses, some distinguished by their elegantly variegated foliage, others by their bright colored bark.

C. alba. D. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red. 35c.

var. elegantissima variegata. D. One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. Bark bright red in winter. 50c.

var. Siberica. Red Siberian Dogwood. D. A rare and remarkable variety with bright red bark in winter. 50c.

var. Spæthii. D. While the variegation in *elegantissima* is white, in this variety it is pale yellow. One of the finest variegated shrubs. 50c.

C. alternifolia. Alternate-leaved Dogwood. D. Flowers creamy white in large bunches, very fragrant; foliage large. Distinct and curious in its habit of growth. 35c.

C. Baileyii. D. A shrub of erect growth, with reddish branches. The foliage is highly colored in autumn, and the wood in winter is dull red. 35c.

C. Mas. Cornelian Cherry. D. A small tree, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries. 35c.

var. variegata. Variegated Cornelian Cherry. D. Differs only from the *Mas.* in having the foliage beautifully variegated with white; one of the prettiest variegated shrubs. 50c.

C. paniculata. Gray Dogwood. D. Smooth ash colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath; flowers greenish white; fruit white. 35c.

C. sanguinea viridissima. Green-branched Dogwood. D. A variety with green branches and green fruit. 35c.

C. stolonifera. Wild Red Osier Dogwood. D. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter. 35c.

var. flaviramea. Yellow-branched Dogwood. D. Bright yellow bark in winter, particularly effective in shrubberies planted with the Red-branched Dogwood. 35c.

CORYLUS. Hazelnut. Filbert

C. Americana. American Hazel. C. The well-known hazel nut. 50c.

C. avellana var. atropurpurea. Purple-leaved Filbert. C. A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine. $1.00.

C. a. var. aurea. Golden-leaved Filbert. D. A rare and beautiful shrub. Foliage large, bright golden color. Appears to fine advantage planted with the Purple-leaved Filbert. $1.00.

C. a. var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Filbert. C. A very ornamental shrub, with deeply cut foliage. $1.00.

CYDONIA. (Pyrus Japonica.) Quince

The flowering varieties of the Japan Quince rank among our choicest shrubs. Although of straggling growth, they bear the knife well, and with proper pruning may be grown in any form. As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for the edges of borders or groups of trees they are specially adapted. Their large, brilliant flowers are among the first blossoms in spring, and they appear in great profusion, covering every branch, branchlet and twig, before the leaves are developed. Their foliage is bright green and glossy, and retains its color the entire summer, which renders the plants very ornamental. Special attention is invited to this plant for ornamental hedges. It is sufficiently thorny to form a defense, and at the same time makes one of the most beautiful flowering hedges. See *Hedge Plants.*

C. Japonica. Scarlet Japan Quince. D. Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs in the Catalogue. 35c.

var. alba. Blush Japan Quince. D. A very beautiful variety of the Scarlet, with delicate white and blush flowers. 35c.

var. Maulei. D. Beautiful orange colored flowers; a distinct shade; fine. 35c.

var. umbelicata. D. Flowers brilliant rosy red, succeeded by large, showy fruit; forms a large shrub. One of the finest. 35c.

DAPHNE. Daphne

D. Mezereum. Common Mezereon. **E.** A native of Northern Europe. A shrub with small, erect branches, and clusters of pink flowers in March. The earliest flowering shrub we have. 75c.

var. alba. E. White flowers. 75c.

DESMODIUM

D. penduliflorum. E. A low growing shrub with rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in winter. 50c.

DEUTZIA. Deutzia

We are indebted to Japan for this valuable genus of plants. Their hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers, render them among the most beautiful and deservedly the most popular of flowering shrubs at the present time. The flowers are produced the latter part of June in racemes four to six inches long.

D. crenata var. flore pleno. Double-flowered Deutzia. **D.** Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. 35c.

D. c. var. flore alba pleno. Double White-flowered Deutzia. **D.** Similar in habit to the preceding, but pure white and double. 35c.

D. c. var. Pride of Rochester. D. A variety raised by us and producing large double white flowers; the back of the petals being slightly tinted with rose. It excels all the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms nearly a week earlier than *Deutzia Crenata flore pleno.* 35c.

D. gracilis. Slender-branched Deutzia. **E.** A charming species of dwarf habit, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white. Fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in a low temperature in the winter. The first to flower, about the middle of June. 35c.

D. hybrida Lemoineii. D. A hybrid obtained by crossing the well-known *Deutzia gracilis* with *Deutzia parviflora.* Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. A decided acquisition. 35c.

D. Lemoineii Compacta. E. A variety much more dwarf than Lemoineii; flowers purest white and produced in such profusion as to form a mass of bloom. 35c.

D. parviflora. D. A stout shrub with upright stems covered in early June with creamy white flowers, prettily arranged in large corymbs. One of the most beautiful of all the Deutzias. 50c.

D. scabra. D. Flowers bell-shaped, in small bunches; foliage oval, very rough underneath; dwarf habit. 35c.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

Another valuable genus from Japan. Shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spreading and drooping as they acquire age. They produce in June and July superb large, trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors, from pure white to red. In borders and groups of trees they are very effective, and for margins the variegated-leaved varieties are admirably suited, their gay-colored foliage contrasting finely with the green of other shrubs. They flower after the Lilacs in June.

D. candida. White-flowered Weigela. **D.** Of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom through the summer, even until autumn. A valuable variety. 35c.

D. hortensis A. Carriere. D. Bright rose; a choice sort. One of the best. 50c.

D. hybrida Eva Rathke. D. A charming Weigela, flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. 35c.

D. rosea. Rose-colored Weigela. **D.** An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June. 35c.

var. Desboisii. D. A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *rosea,* but flowers much darker. One of the best. 35c.

var. nana foliis variegatis. Variegated-leaved Dwarf Weigela. **E.** Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs. 35c.

var. Sieboldi alba marginata. D. Of upright habit. When the leaves are young the variegation is yellow; when they mature it becomes silvery white; flowers rose-colored. A splendid variegated-leaved shrub. 35c.

ELÆAGNUS. Oleaster

E. argentea. Silver-leaved Oleaster. **D.** A native species of erect growth and beautiful silvery foliage. Flowers small, yellow. July and August. 50c.

E. longipes. Japan Oleaster. **D.** From Japan. In July the plant is covered with bright red berries of large size and edible, the flavor being pungent and agreeable. Laden with fruit the bush is highly ornamental, and the fact that the leaves remain fresh till late in the autumn gives it additional value for garden decoration. 50c.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEII

EUONYMUS. Strawberry, or Spindle Tree

The Euonymus are all highly ornamental in autumn, when covered with showy fruit.

E. alatus. Cork-barked Euonymus. **D.** Of dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Very beautiful in autumn when foliage turns bright red. $1.00.

E. atropurpureus. Burning Bush, Waahoo. **C.** A tall growing shrub with larger leaves than the European, turning to scarlet in autumn; fruit large, dark red. 50c.

E. Bungeanus. **C.** A large shrub with bluish green foliage; fruit orange red, and very ornamental, appearing in great profusion in October, and remaining on the branches long after the leaves have fallen. 50c.

E. Europæus. European Euonymus. **C.** Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit white and rose-colored. 35c.

E. latifolius. Broad-leaved Euonymus. **C.** Forms a tree 10 to 20 feet high, with fine broad, glossy green leaves, which turn to a purplish red in autumn. Fruit large and of a deep blood red color. A very ornamental species. $1.00.

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. **C.** From North China. A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May. Difficult to propagate and always scarce. One of the finest shrubs of its season. 50c.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. All natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, yellow, and appear very early in spring before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs.

F. Fortunei. Fortune's Forsythia. **D.** Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. 35c.

F. intermedia. **D.** Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green like *viridissima*, but hardier than that variety. Valuable. 35c.

F. suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. **D.** A shrub resembling *Fortunei* in its flowers, but the growth is drooping. 35c.

F. viridissima. **D.** A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green, flowers deep yellow, very early in spring. 35c.

HALESIA. Snowdrop or Silver Bell Tree

H. tetraptera. **C.** A beautiful large shrub, with pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in May. It is distinguished by its four-winged fruit, which is from one to two inches long. One of the most desirable shrubs. 50c.

HAMAMELIS. Witch Hazel

H. Virginica. **D.** A tall shrub; yellow flowers, late in autumn just before the leaves fall. 50c.

HIBISCUS. Althæa, or Rose of Sharon

The Althæas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

H. Syriacus var. flore pleno fol. var. Variegated-leaved Double Purple-flowered Althæa. **C.** A conspicuous variety with the foliage finely marked with light yellow, and producing double purple flowers. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs. 50c.

var. Jeanne d'Arc. **C.** Flowers pure white, double; plant a strong grower. 35c.

var. Leopoldii flore pleno. **C.** Large flowers, very double, flesh color, shaded rose; leaves laciniated; fine. 35c.

var. purpurea flore pleno. Double Purple Althæa. **C.** 35c.

var. rubra pleno. Double Red Althæa. **C.** Clear color; one of the best. 35c.

var. totus albus. **D.** Single, pure white; very fine. 35c.

var. variegatis flore pleno. Double Variegated, or Painted Lady Althæa. **C.** White, with purple outside; petals shaded pink. 35c.

var. violacea flore pleno. **C.** Flowers medium size, double, of violet lilac color, free flowering; one of the best. 35c.

HIPPOPHÆ. Sea Buckthorn

H. rhamnoides. **D.** Foliage grayish white; quite attractive. Succeeds particularly well near salt water. 35c.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens grandiflora alba. D. "This magnificent hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color, and the foliage is finely finished, lacking entirely the coarseness found in Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early Spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early June through August, renders it doubly valuable, not only to the florist, but to every owner of a garden; perfectly hardy, standing 20° below zero. The form of the panicle is much like that of Hydrangea Hortensia; the habit of the plant is excellent; it is bound to become the most widely grown and the most useful of all the Hydrangeas, and the most valuable shrub found in the American garden, while it is more than probable that the florist will find it a most important addition to his class of plants, both indoors and out." $1.00.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Large Panicle-flowered Hydrangea. C. A fine shrub, growing from 8 to 10 feet high; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, and produced in August and September, when very few shrubs are in flower; one of the finest flowering shrubs. 35c.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort

H. Moserianum. E. A charming shrub of dwarf habit, producing large single yellow flowers in great profusion during the summer. 50c.

KERRIA. Corchorus

K. Japonica. Japan Corchorus. E. A slender, green-branched shrub, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October. 35c.

var. flore pleno. Double-flowered Corchorus. E. Of medium size; double yellow flowers. 35c.

var. argentea variegata. Silver Variegated-leaved Corchorus. E. A dwarf variety from Japan, with small, green foliage, edged with white; very slender grower. One of the prettiest dwarf shrubs. 35c.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

The *Privet* in all its varieties deserves attention as an ornamental plant. It is almost an evergreen, and grows freely in all soils; is compact and regular in its form, and bears shearing to any extent. The whole collection which we offer makes a very interesting group on the lawn; the flowers appear in June and July

L. Ibota. Chinese Privet. D. A valuable shrub, native of China and Japan. Flowers large, white, very fragrant, produced in great profusion; leaves long and shining; one of the hardiest of the Privets, and distinct. A charming shrub prized for its fragrant flowers, as well as for its handsome foliage. 35c.

var. Regelianum. Regel's Privet. D. A valuable hardy shrub with handsome shining foliage and horizontally spreading branches; desirable when grown singly as a specimen, or in masses, or for hedges. A prostrate form of Ibota. 50c.

L. ovalifolium. California Privet. D. A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage; valuble for hedges. 35c. See also hedge plants.

L. vulgare. Common or European Privet. D. Narrow foliage, showy white flowers. 35c.

LONICERA. Upright Honeysuckle

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit. Valuable for their handsome flowers and showy fruit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of *Climbing Shrubs.*

L. Alberti. D. Violet bell-shaped flowers; leaves narrow. A very hardy variety, somewhat creeping. 50c.

L. bella albida. D. White flowers; showy red fruit in great profusion; fine. 35c.

L. fragrantissima. Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle. D. A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable. 50c.

L. Ledebouri. Ledebour's Honeysuckle. D. A distinct species with red flowers in May. 35c.

L. Morrowii. D. A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit. 35c.

L. Ruprechtiana. D. A fine variety from Manchuria, particularly valuable for its showy red fruit. 35c.

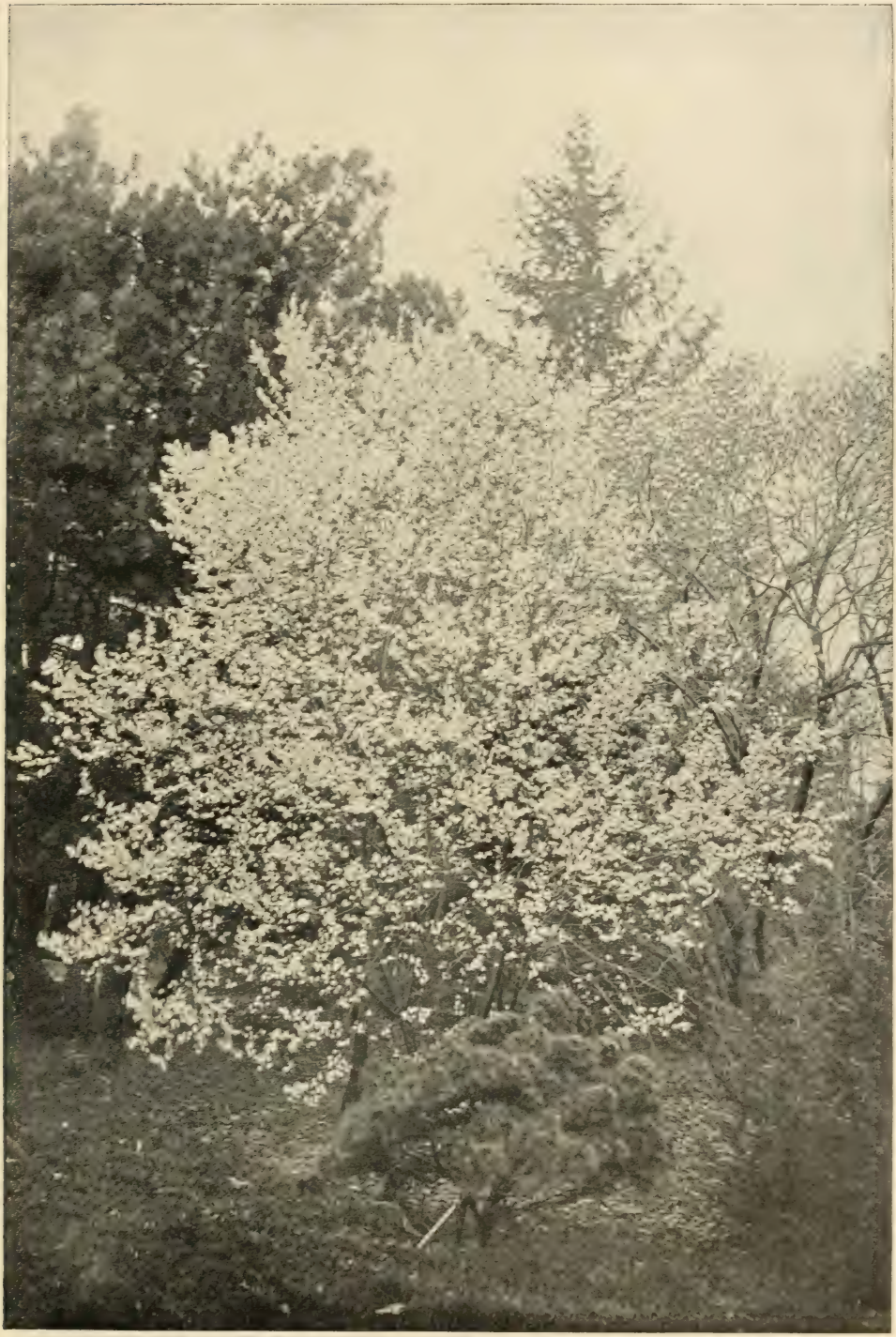
L. Standishii. Standish's Honeysuckle. D. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, appearing in May before the leaves; one of the earliest flowering shrubs. 50c.

L. Tartarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. D. Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. This and *grandiflora* appear to fine advantage planted together. June. 35c.

var. alba. White Tartarian Honeysuckle. D. Forms a high bush, with creamy-white, fragrant flowers. May and June. 35c.

var. grandiflora. Pink-flowered Honeysuckle. D. A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white, in June. 35c.

var. grandiflora alba. D. A variety of upright habit, with very large, pure white flowers; fine. 50c.



PRUNUS PISSARDI—PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM

MYRICA. Bayberry

M. cerifera. Candleberry, Wax Myrtle. D. A low spreading native shrub, handsome foliage. Small white berries in autumn. 50c.

PAVIA. Smooth-fruited Horse Chestnut

P. macrostachya. Dwarf White Horse Chestnut. D. A beautiful spreading shrub producing numerous large showy spikes of flowers late in June; very valuable. $1.00.

PHILADELPHUS. Syringa or Mock Orange

The Syringa is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large handsome foliage, and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season, it merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large sized shrubs, twelve to fifteen feet high. They can of course be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts are such pretty, compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired. All of the varieties flower in June, after the Weigela. By planting the late flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended.

Ph. Avalanche. E. Flowers white, larger than those of Coronarius, round, possessing a sweet odor, and produced abundantly. Dwarf, compact habit. 50c.

Ph. coronarius. Garland Syringa. C. A well-known shrub, with pure white, highly-scented flowers. One of the first to flower. 35c.

var. flore pleno. Double-flowered Syringa. C. A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers. 35c.

var. Zeyheri. Zeyher's Syringa. C. A large-flowered, odorless variety, flowers very late. 35c.

Ph. foliis aureis. Golden-leaved Syringa. E. A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs. 50c.

Ph. Gordonianus. Gordon's Syringa. C. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant, blooms late, and valuable on that account. 35c.

Ph. grandiflorus. Large-flowered Syringa. C. Has very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling. 35c.

var. speciosissimus. D. Of dwarf habit, forming bushes about three feet in height and covered with very large white, sweet-scented flowers. Distinct and fine. 35c.

Ph. laxus. C. Very large, white fragrant flowers, upright habit, free flowering; a valuable sort. 35c.

Ph. Lemoineii erectus. Lemoine's Erect Syringa. C. A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish-white, fragrant, completely covering the plant. 35c.

Ph. Manteau d'Hermine. E. Flowers double or semi-double, creamy white, covering the branches; fine. Habit dwarf. 50c.

Ph. Mont Blanc. E. A charming variety of dwarf habit, with very large, fragrant flowers, produced in great abundance. 50c.

Ph. microphyllus. Small-leaved Syringa. E. Of dwarf habit, slender growth, and small white flowers. A very pretty small shrub. 50c.

Ph. nivalis. C. The stamens of this variety are cream-colored, thus rendering the whole flower snowy white. Flowers inodorous. 35c.

Ph. pubescens. Hoary-leaved Syringa. C. A beautiful shrub, with large, downy leaves and large, white flowers; late flowering. 35c.

Ph. speciosus. C. Very showy flowers; late; distinct habit. 35c.

PRUNUS. Plum and Almond

P. Japonica flore albo pleno. Dwarf Double White-flowered Almond. D. Produces beautiful double white flowers in May. 50c.

P. Japonica flore rubro pleno. Dwarf Double Red-flowered Almond. D. A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs. 50c.

P. Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. C. The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains it color like this. It transplants easily and is worthy of wide dissemination. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree. 50c.

P. triloba. Double-flowered Plum. D. Native of China. A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; flowers in May. 50c.

PTELEA. Hop Tree, or Shrubby Trefoil

P. trifoliata. C. A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged, and in clusters; flowers in June. 35c.

var. aurea. Golden-leaved Hop Tree. C. Beautiful glossy golden foliage, holds its color well. 75c.

SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI

The most valuable of all the Spiræas hardy, showy and bearing white flowers profusely in May.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn

R. Alpinus. Alpine Buckthorn. **D.** Of upright growth, attaining about six feet, desirable on account of its handsome foliage, which is of a dull rich green color. $1.00.

R. catharticus. Purging Buckthorn. **C.** A fine robust, hardy shrub, of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit; a popular hedge plant. 35c.

RHODOTYPUS. White Kerria

Rh. kerrioides. **C.** From Japan. A very ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers in the latter part of May, succeeded by numerous small fruit. 35c.

RHUS. Sumach

R. aromatica. Fragrant Sumach. **D.** A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish-white; leaves lobed. 75c.

R. copallina. Dwarf Sumach. Shining Sumach. **D.** Beautiful shining green foliage changing to rich crimson in autumn. Greenish yellow flowers in August. 50c.

R. Cotinus. Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree. **C.** From the South of Europe. A much admired shrub for its curious fringe, or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer. It grows 10 to 12 feet high, and spreads so as to require considerable space. 35c.

R. glabra. Smooth Sumach. **C.** Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage. 50c.

var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Sumach. **C.** A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 50c.

R. typhina. Staghorn Sumach. **C.** A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. 50c.

var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Stag Horn Sumach. **C.** A picturesque form, with handsome leaves and deeply-cut leaflets. $1.00.

RIBES. Currant

The flowering currants are gay, beautiful shrubs in early spring, and of the easiest culture.

R. aureum. Yellow-flowered, or Missouri Currant. **D.** A native species with glabrous, shining leaves and yellow flowers. 35c.

R. Gordonianum. Gordon's Currant. **D.** A hardy and profuse blooming shrub. Flowers crimson and yellow in pendent bunches in May. 35c.

R. sanguineum. Crimson-flowered Currant. **D.** An American species with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring. 50c.

RUBUS. Bramble

R. odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. **D.** Large foliage, pretty rosy purple flowers. 35c.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

These are showy, rapid growing, large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage. They blossom in June. The plants should be kept in good shape by a frequent use of the pruning knife.

S. Canadensis. Common American Elder. **C.** Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub. 35c.

var. acutiloba. Cut-leaved American Elder. **C.** A beautiful variety, with deeply and delicately cut dark green foliage. It is valuable on account of its beauty, hardiness, and rapid growth, and the ease with which it is transplanted. We consider it one of the best cut-leaved shrubs in cultivation. 35c.

var. aurea. Golden Elder. **C.** A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies. 35c.

S. nigra. Black-berried Elder. **C.** A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish-black berries in September. 35c.

S. racemosa, syn. pubens. Red-berried Elder. **C.** Panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries. 35c.

SPIRÆA. Meadow Sweet

The Spiræas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

S. arguta. **D.** Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. Very early flowering. Early May. 35c.

S. ariæfolia. White-beam-leaved Spiræa. **D.** An elegant species from North West America; habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with greenish white blossoms in July. 50c.

S. Anthony Waterer. **D.** A fine dwarf Spiræa bearing dark crimson flowers all summer. One of the finest shrubs. 35c.

Spiræa Billardi. Billard's Spiræa. D. Rose-colored. Blooms nearly all summer. 35c.

S. callosa. Fortune's Spiræa. D. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; fine. 35c.

var. alba. Fortune's Dwarf White Spiræa. D. A white-flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer. A valuable small shrub. 35c.

S. Douglasi. Douglas' Spiræa. D. Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August. 35c.

S. opulifolia. Nine Bark. D. A strong growing shrub with white flowers. 35c.

var. aurea. Golden-leaved Nine Bark. D. An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous. 35c.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. Double-flowered Plum-leaved Spiræa. D. A beautiful shrub from Japan, with pure white flowers like white daisies, in May. Keeps in flower a long time and justly merits to be placed in the front rank among flowering shrubs. 35c.

S. Reevesii, or lanceolata. Lance-leaved Spiræa. D. A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant, and render it exceedingly effective. Blooms in June. 35c.

var. flore pleno, or lanceolata flore pleno. Lance-leaved Double Spiræa. D. A beautiful double-flowering variety. 35c.

S. salicifolia. Willow-leaved Spiræa. D. Long, narrow, pointed leaves, and rose-colored flowers in June and July. 35c.

S. sorbifolia. Sorb-leaved Spiræa. D. A vigorous species, with leaves like those of the Mountain Ash, and long, elegant spikes of white flowers in July. 35c.

S. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Spiræa. D. Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being one of the first Spiræas to flower. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit. Forces well in winter. 35c.

S. Van Houttei. D. Without doubt the finest variety in the collection. At the flowering season in May and early June the plant is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. Very hardy. One of the finest shrubs in the Catalogue. 35c.

The Spiræas flower in the following order, from the middle of May to the middle of August: (1) *arguta, prunifolia fl. pl., Thunbergii.* (2) *Van Houttei, lanceolata, lanceolata fl. pl.* (3) *opulifolia aurea.* (4) *salicifolia, sorbifolia.* (5) *Billardi.* (6) *ariæfolia.* (7) *Anthony Waterer, callosa, callosa alba.*

STAPHYLEA. Bladder-Nut

S. colchica. D. One of the finest early flowering shrubs. Flowers white, fragrant, disposed in clusters. Flowers at the same time as the Lilacs. 50c.

STYRAX

S. Japonica. C. A fine shrub from Japan, growing from eight to ten feet in height; foliage deep green, flowers pure white and fragrant, in simple racemes in early summer months. $1.00.

SYMPHORICARPUS. St. Peter's Wort, or Wax Berry

S. racemosus. Snowberry. D. A well-known shrub, with small pink flowers, and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter. 35c.

S. vulgaris. Red-fruited or Indian Currant. Coral Berry. D. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple; hangs all winter. 35c.

SYRINGA. Lilac

Well-known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. They flower in May.

S. Japonica. C. A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs. 50c.

S. Josikæa. Josika's or Chionanthus-leaved Lilac. Hungarian Lilac. C. A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering. 50c.

var. rubra. C. Similar to the old variety except that the flowers are a deep shade of red. 50c.

S. ligustrina Pekinensis. Chinese Lilac. C. Foliage smooth shining green; spikes of creamy white flowers; becomes in time a large shrub. Blooms late. 50c.

S. Persica. Persian Lilac. C. From 4 to 6 feet high, with small foliage and bright purple flowers. 50c.

var. alba. White Persian Lilac. D. Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. Rare. $1.00.

S. pubescens. C. Small purplish single flowers, very fragrant. Distinct. 75c.

S. rothomagensis var. rubra. Rouen Lilac. C. A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. One of the finest. 50c.

SINGLE FLOWERED WHITE LILAC—PRINCESS ALEXANDRA

DOUBLE-FLOWERED LILAC—EMILE LEMOINE

Syringa rothomagensis var. alba. C. A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow; flowers white with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free flowering. 50c.

S. villosa. C. A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant. Especially valuable, as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs. 50c.

VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS. Single and Double

For years we have been collecting from various sources the best Lilacs, and take pleasure in now offering a selection embracing the best varieties known. We have imported annually the introductions of the celebrated French raiser, Mr. Lemoine, and have in stock the cream of his offerings.

The improvement in the Lilac, especially in the double sorts, during the last ten years is marvelous, and all lovers of this flower will be delighted with these novelties. In size, form and color they far surpass the old favorites and we confidently recommend them to our patrons. Nothing that has been introduced recently is likely to prove so popular as these Lilacs.

Single-flowered Varieties

S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. C. Bluish purple flowers. A standard variety. Always good. 35c.

var. alba. Common White Lilac. C. Cream colored flowers. 50c.

var. alba grandiflora. Large-flowered White Lilac. C. Very large, pure white trusses of flowers. Extra. 50c.

var. Aline Mocquery. D. Flowers dark purplish red, dwarf compact bush; fine. 75c.

var. cærulea superba. E. & B. Seedling. C. Flowers light purple in bud, but when fully open a clear blue; truss very large. A superb variety. 50c.

var. Charles X. C. A strong, rapid growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple. 50c.

var. Congo. C. Flowers large, wine red. Very valuable. 75c.

var. Crampel. C. Flowers very large, bluish lilac, white center. 75c.

var. de Croncels. C. Carmine red in bud, lilac when open; truss large; distinct. 50c.

var. Dr. Lindley. C. Large, compact panicles of purplish lilac flowers; dark red in bud. Very fine. 50c.

var. Dr. Von Regel. C. Very large panicle and flowers; rosy lilac; fine. 75c.

var. Frau Dammann. C. Panicle very large; flowers of medium size and pure white; fine. 50c.

var. Furst Lichtenstein. C. Rosy lilac. Extra. 75c.

var. Gloire de Lorraine. C. Large truss. Individual flowers large, red in bud, lilac when open. 50c.

var. Gloire de Moulins. C. Long panicle; individual flowers very large, rosy lilac in color and very fragrant. 50c.

var. Jacques Calot. C. Very large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers, the individual flowers unusually large; distinct. 50c.

var. Langius. C. Panicle large; individual flowers medium, rosy lilac; a distinct shade. Late. 75c.

var. Louis Van Houtte. C. Large panicles of dark red flowers; extra. 50c.

var. Lovaniensis. C. Silvery pink, a distinct and beautiful shade; panicle large and very erect. 75c.

var. Ludwig Spæth. C. Panicle long; individual flowers large, single; dark purplish red; distinct; superb. 50c.

var. Marie Legraye. C. Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. The finest white Lilac. 75c.

var. nana. Dwarf Lilac. D. Distinct, large and compact spike of dark reddish purple fragrant flowers. Very fine. 50c.

var. Negro. C. Very large panicles, deep violet purple. 75c.

var. Othello. C. Flowers purplish red, panicles large; fine. 75c.

var. President Massart. C. Red in bud, purple when open; large panicle; fine. 50c.

var. Princess Alexandra. C. A variety with pure white flowers; panicles medium to large. One of the finest white flowered varieties. 50c.

var. Professor Sargent. C. Buds cherry red, dark violet when fully open; fine. 75c.

var. Rouge de Trianon. C. Very large panicle; individual flowers large, single, reddish lilac. Fine. 50c.

var. Ville de Troyes. C. A fine variety, with large panicles of dark purple flowers. 50c.

var. Volcan. C. Flowers large, ruby red. 75c.

Double-flowered Varieties

var. Abel Carriere. C. Large, blue, reverse of petals rose; fine. 75c.

DOUBLE-FLOWERED VARIETIES—Continued

Syringa Alphonse Lavalle. C. Very large panicle, beautiful blue, shaded violet. 75c.
var. Belle de Nancy. C. Very large, brilliant satiny rose; white towards center; very fine. 75c.
var. Charles Baltet. C. Rosy lilac; free blooming, fine. 75c.
var. Charles Joly. C. Very dark reddish purple; superb. 75c.
var. Comtesse Horace de Choiseul. C. Large flower; porcelain blue; superb. 75c.
var. Colbert. C. Purple; fine. 75c.
var. Comte de Kerchove. C. Rose, large compact panicle. 75c.
var. De Humboldt. C. Violet rose; fine. 75c.
var. De Jussieu. C. Bluish lilac. 75c.
var. Dr. Maillot. C. Rosy lilac; very fine. 75c.
var. Dr. Masters. C. Clear lilac; superb. 75c.
var. Doyen Keteleer. C. Very large; lavender; superb. 75c.
var. Edouard Andre. C. Clear rose. 75c.
var. Emile Lemoine. C. Very large; of fine globular form; rosy lilac; beautiful. 75c.
var. Francisque Morel. C. Very large; center blush rose. 75c.
var. Georges Bellair. C. Large red; extra fine. 75c.
var. Grand Duc Constantin. C. Large, compact; lilac color; fine. 75c.
var. Jean Bart. C. Panicle large and compact; rosy carmine. 75c.
var. Lamarck. C. Very large panicle; flowers large, very double; rosy lilac. 75c.
var. La Tour d'Auvergne. C. Very large; violet purple. 75c.
var. Leon Simon. C. Panicle compact; bluish crimson. 75c.
var. Linne. C. Reddish lilac. 75c.
var. Louis Henry. C. Rosy lilac; extra fine. 75c.
var. Madame Abel Chatenay. C. Large panicle; white; very fine. 75c.
var. Madame Casimir Perier. C. Creamy white; superb. 75c.
var. Madame Leon Simon. C. Very large; rosy lilac. 75c.
var. Madame Lemoine. C. White. 75c.
var. Marc Micheli. C. Lilac; beautiful. 75c.
var. Marechal de Bassompierre. C. Deep carmine rose. 75c.
var. Maurice de Vilmorin. C. Blue, white eye. 75c.
var. M. Maxime Cornu. C. Lilac rose. 75c.
var. Michael Buchner. C. Panicle erect, very large; individual flowers medium, very double, pale lilac. 75c.
var. Monument Carnot. C. Very large; lilac blue; fine. 75c.
var. Obelisque. C. White. 75c.
var. Pierre Joigneaux. C. Purplish red. 75c.
var. President Carnot. C. Pretty lilac tint, marked in center with white. 75c.
var. President Grevy. C. A beautiful blue; individual flowers very double and very large; the panicle is magnificent; one of the finest Lilacs. 75c.
var. President Viger. C. Bluish lilac; extra fine. 75c.
var. Prince de Beauvan. C. Violet. 75c.
var. Rabelais. C. White. 75c.
var. Senateur Volland. C. Rosy red. 75c.
var. Souvenir de L. Thibaut. C. Very large; reddish purple. 75c.
var. Virginite. C. Tender rose. 75c.
var. William Robinson. C. Violet. 75c.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

These are very beautiful shrubs, with small leaves, somewhat like those of the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes. They are invaluable for planting by the seaside, where scarcely anything else will grow.

T. Africana. D. Handsome foliage, upright habit; flowers in May. 35c.

T. Chinensis. D. A vigorous, upright grower, with delicate foliage of a lively green color; flowers rose colored, in September. 35c.

T. Kaschgarica. D. A handsome and distinct species with bluish foliage and carmine-rose flowers in September. $1.00.

VIBURNUM. Arrow Root

The Viburnums are our most useful shrubs, being hardy, of good habit, bearing handsome flowers in summer, followed with showy fruit. Our collection embraces the best.

V. acerifolium. Maple-leaved Viburnum. D. Low growing shrub, with flat heads of white flowers in May. Black berries in autumn. 50c.

Viburnum cassinoides. D. Cymes of white flowers in June. Black berries in autumn. Handsome foliage. 75c.

V. dentatum. Dentated-leaved Viburnum. Arrow-wood. D. Flowers greenish white. One of the best shrubs for massing for foliage effect. 50c.

V. dilatatum. D. From Japan. A low spreading shrub; scarlet fruit in autumn. Very rare. $1.00.

V. lantana. Early White Lantana-leaved Viburnum. Wayfaring Tree. C. A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late. 50c.

var. **rugosum.** Rough-leaved Viburnum. C. Has larger and rougher leaves than *lantana*, and terminal cymes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in foliage and fruit. 50c.

V. Lentago. Sheepberry. C. Flowers creamy white, very fragrant; foliage a light glossy green. 50c.

V. molle. C. A robust growing shrub, with cymes of white flowers, which appear later than those of the other Viburnums. 50c.

V. Opulus, syn. oxycoccos. High, or Bush Cranberry. C. Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries resembling cranberries, esteemed by many, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall. 35c.

var. **sterilis.** Guelder Rose. Snowball Tree. C. A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May. 35c.

V. prunifolium. Plum-leaved Viburnum. Black Haw. C. Has smooth, glossy foliage, and white flowers in May and June. $1.00.

V. Sieboldi. D. Large, long, thick leaves of a glossy green color. $1.00.

V. tomentosum. D. The single form of the beautiful Japan Snowball, *Viburnum plicatum;* flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous, and free-blooming. Very desirable. 50c.

var. **plicatum.** Plaited-leaved Viburnum. Japan Snowball. D. From North China. Of moderate growth; handsome plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common Snowball in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. 75c.

CLASS II.—FLOWERING SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED OR COLORED FOLIAGE

DESCRIBED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PLACES IN THE CATALOGUE

Berberis (*Barberry*), vulgaris var. purpurea.
Cissus variegata.
Cornus (*Dogwood*), alba var. elegantissima variegata.
" Mas. variegata.
" Siberica foliis albo marginatis.
" Spæthii.
Corylus (*Filbert*), atropurpurea.
" aurea.
Diervilla (*Weigela*), rosea var. nana fol. var.
Diervilla, rosea var. Sieboldii alba marginata.
Euonymus, radicans variegata.
Hibiscus (*Althæa*), Syriacus var. fl. pl. fol. variegata.
Kerria (*Corchorus*), Japonica argentea variegata.
Philadelphus (*Syringa*), foliis aureis.
Prunus (*Plum*), Pissardi.
Ptelea (*Hop Tree*), trifoliata var. aurea.
Sambucus (*Elder*), Canadensis var. aurea.
Spiræa, opulifolia aurea.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

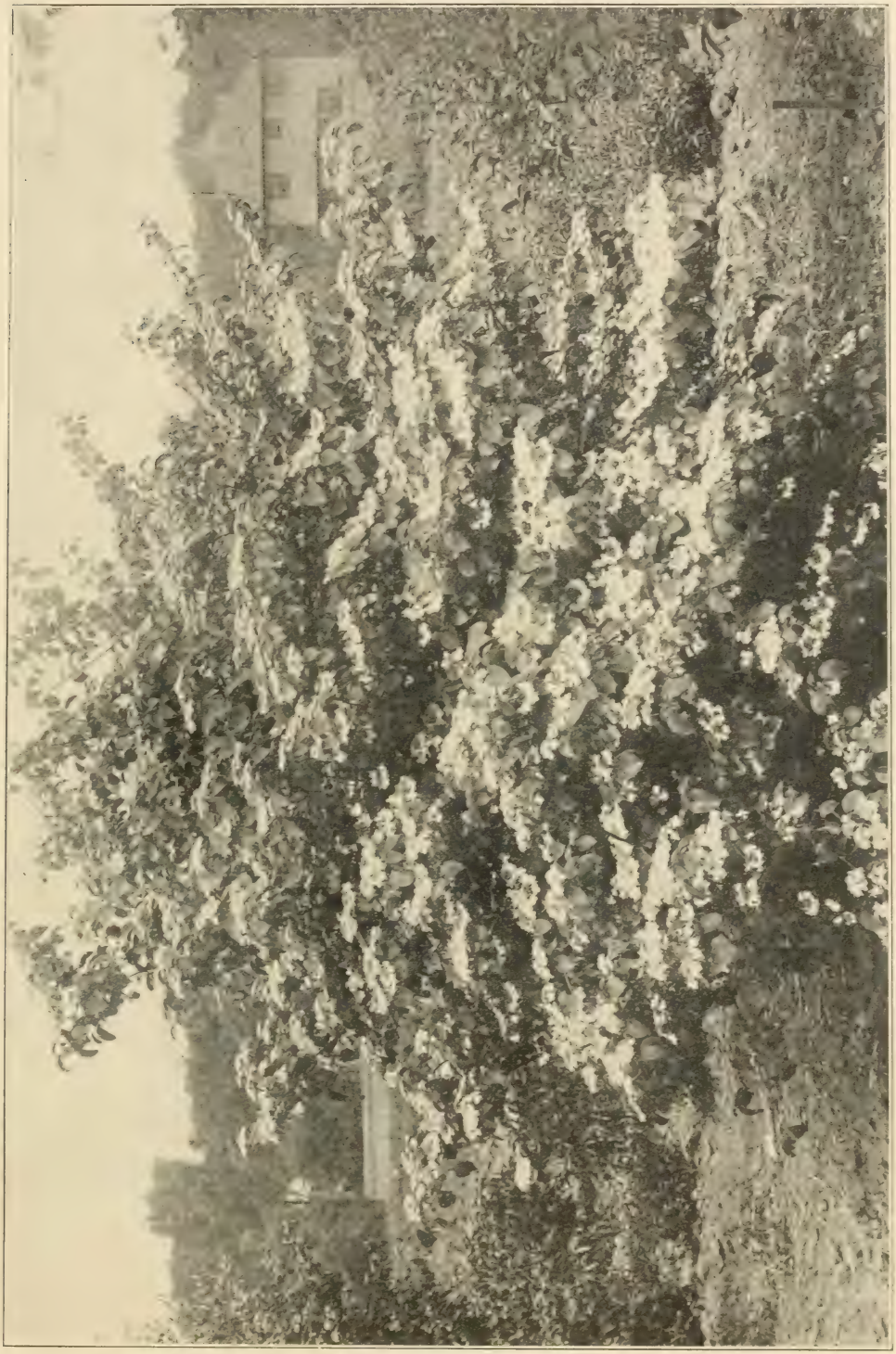
Named in the order in which they flower, embracing some of the choicest species.

APRIL

Daphne Mezereum.

MAY

Forsythia, in variety.
Japan Quince, in variety.
Prunus Pissardi.
" **triloba.**
Almond, dwarf double-flowered.
Spiræa prunifolia flore pleno.
Spiræa arguta.
" **Thunbergii.**
Lilacs, in variety.
Spiræa Van Houttei.
Viburnum lantana.
" " **rugosum.**
Mahonia.
Honeysuckle Tartarian.
Wistaria.



SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. (Viburnum Tomentosum)

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued

JUNE

Halesia tetraptera.
Deutzia gracilis.
" **Lemoineii.**
Spiræa lanceolata.
Viburnum Opulus var. sterilis.
" **tomentosum.**
" **plicatum.**
Weigela, in variety.
Cornus alba.
Lilac Josikæa.
" **Japonica.**
" **villosa.**
Hydrangea, arborescens grandiflora alba.
Syringa, in variety.
Rhododendrons, in variety.
Pæonies Herbaceous, in variety.
Clematis Jackmanni, and others.
Elder.
Deutzia crenata flore pleno.
" **Pride of Rochester.**

JULY

Spiræa Billardii.
" **Anthony Waterer.**
" **callosa alba.**
" **callosa.**

AUGUST and SEPTEMBER

Althæa, in variety.
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.
Clematis paniculata.

SHRUBS WHICH PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL FRUIT SUCCEEDING THE FLOWERS

Barberry. Scarlet and violet fruit in September.
Cornus alba. White berries in September.
" **Mas.** Fruit red, very large and showy in August.
Elæagnus longipes. Red fruit.
Euonymus. Red and white fruit.
" **latifolius.** Red fruit.
Lonicera, in variety. Showy red and yellow fruit.
Mahonia. Bluish berries in July.
Rhamnus. Black fruit.
Sambucus Canadensis. Purple fruit, changing to black in August and September.
Sambucus racemosus. Red fruit.
Symphoricarpus racemosus. White berries all winter.
" **vulgaris.** Red fruit.
Virburnum cassinoides. Black fruit.
" **dentatum.** Black fruit.
" **dilatatum.** Scarlet fruit.
" **lantana.** Dark purple, nearly black, in September.
" **molle.** Black fruit.
" **Opulus.** Red fruit. Very ornamental.
" **rugosum.** Very showy fruit in September.

SHRUBS WITH BRIGHT COLORED BARK IN WINTER

CORNUS—alba. Bright red.
" **elegantissima variegata.** Bright red.
" **Siberica.** The most brilliant red of all.
sanguinea, var. viridissima. Green.
stolonifera. Dull red or purplish.
" **var. flaviramea.** Bright yellow.
KERRIA—Japonica. Green.
" **flore pleno.** Green.

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN SHADY SITUATIONS

Barberry, European and others.
Box, in variety.
Ceanothus.
Clethra, alnifolia.
Cornus, alba.
" paniculata.
" stolonifera.
Deutzia, gracilis.
" Lemoineii.
" scabra.
Euonymus, radicans.
" " variegata.
Forsythia, viridissima.
Honeysuckle, fragrantissima.
" Hall's Japan.
Kalmia, latifolia.
Mahonia, aquifolia.
Myrica, cerifera.
Myrtle.
Privet, in variety.
Rhododendron.
Rhus, aromatica.
Rubus, odoratus.
Symphoricarpus, racemosus.
" vulgaris.
Viburnum, acerifolium.
" cassinoides.
" dentatum.
" Lentago.
" tomentosum.
Yew, Canadian.

The Viburnums will not flower in shady places, but the growth is very luxuriant.

CLASS III.—EVERGREEN SHRUBS

ANDROMEDA

A. floribunda. D. A very pretty, evergreen plant, of dwarf, compact habit, with rich dark green foliage and pure white flowers in great abundance in spring; requires same treatment as the Rhododendron. $2.00.

BUXUS. Box

The species and varieties of the *Tree Box* are beautiful lawn shrubs or small trees, well adapted to small places. They flourish best when partially shaded. In this climate they require protection.

B. sempervirens. Common Tree Box. D. From England. A handsome shrub with deep green foliage. 50c.

var. Handsworthii. Handsworth's Box. D. An upright, vigorous variety, with oval leaves; very hardy and ornamental. 50c.

var. rosmarinifolia. Rosemary-leaved Box. D. Forms a beautiful small bush; foliage glaucous. 50c.

var. nana. Dwarf Box. E. The well-known sort used for edging. $8 per 100 plants; about 18 plants to the yard.

KALMIA. American or Mountain Laurel

K. latifolia. Calico Bush. D. A beautiful native evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in spring. Requires same treatment as the Rhododendron. $1.50.

MAHONIA. Ashberry

M. aquifolia. Holly-leaved Mahonia. D. A native species of medium size, with purplish, shining, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its handsome, deep green, glossy foliage and neat habit, render it very popular for decorative planting. 50c.

RHODODENDRON. Rosebay

The Rhododendrons are magnificent flowering Evergreen Shrubs. All prefer a peaty soil and a somewhat shaded situation. The Catawbiense varieties are the most hardy, and succeed in our climate better than any other. In this latitude they require to be protected in winter.

Rh. Catawbiense Seedlings. Catawba Rosebay. D. Round clusters of lilac and violet flowers. Plants with flowering buds about 18 to 24 inches. $1.50.

Rh. Named Varieties. D. Selected from the hardiest sorts. Plants with flowering buds, about 18 to 24 inches. $2.00.

CLASS IV.—CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS

A most useful class of plants for this country, for covering cottages, verandas, walls, trellises, etc.

ACTINIDIA

A. arguta. A rapid growing, climbing plant from Japan. The flowers are white with a purple center, and sometimes cover the whole vine. The fruit is round, edible, and has a fine flavor. Handsome large foliage—a most desirable climber. 50c.

AKEBIA

A. quinata. A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit. 35c.

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia. American Ivy, or Virginian Creeper. Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. Like the *Bignonia* and *Ivy*, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; affords shade quickly. 35c.

var. Engelmanni. Shorter jointed than *quinquefolia*. A good climber, grows 6 to 10 feet in a season. 35c.

A. Veitchii. Japan Creeper. Boston Ivy. Leaves smaller than those of the American, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. The plant is a little tender while young, and requires protection the first winter; but once established, there is no further risk. It grows rapidly and clings to wall or fence with the tenacity of Ivy; the foliage is very handsome in summer, and changes to crimson scarlet in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rockeries, etc., no plant is so useful. For the ornamentation of brick and stone structures, it can be specially recommended. 35c.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Birthwort

A. Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. A native species, of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage, 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. 75c.

CELASTRUS. Staff Tree

C. articulatus, syn. paniculatus-orbiculatus. A very vigorous climbing shrub from Japan, adapted for running over wild and rugged arrangements. It is most attractive in autumn when covered with fruits, which are of a light yellow color when ripe and which split open after the manner of Euonymus, showing bright red seeds within. 35c.

C. scandens. Climbing Bitter Sweet or Wax Work. A native climbing or twining plant, with fine large leaves, yellow flowers, and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit in the autumn. It grows 10 to 12 feet in a season. 35c.

CISSUS

C. variegata. Variegated-leaved Cissus. A handsome running vine like a grape, with variegated three-lobed leaves, and small clusters of dark colored fruit. 35c.

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower

None among hardy perennials exceed in beauty and effectiveness the finer sorts of Clematis. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars along the garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rockwork, or cultivation in pots, it has no rival among strong-growing blossoming plants. The Clematis should be grown in rich, deep, sandy loam, and be well mulched with rotten manure in winter. The richest sheets of bloom and largest flowers are obtained where it has partial shade and a liberal supply of water at the roots.

After many years' experience we have come to the conclusion to grow only a few varieties which have proved worthy of general cultivation. The leading and best varieties are *Jackmanni, Henryi, Mme. Edward Andre, paniculata and Sieboldii.*

C. Henryi. Very large, fine form; free grower and bloomer; creamy white. $1.00.

C. Hybrida Sieboldii. Large, bright blue flowers; fine. $1.00.

C. Jackmanni. Large, intense violet purple; remarkable for its velvety richness; free in growth and an abundant and successive bloomer. $1.00.

C. Madame Edward Andre. Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free-flowering, and continuous bloomer. $1.00.

C. paniculata. From Japan. It has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful, and beautiful of hardy garden vines, being a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage. It is particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars, fences, where a trellis or support can be provided for it to climb on. The flowers are of medium size, very pretty and fragrant, and produced in the greatest profusion in late summer. We can recommend it in the strongest manner as one of the best vines to grow near the house; it makes a growth of from 25 to 30 feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each spring. 35c.

C. Virginiana. American White Clematis. A remarkably rapid climbing plant, growing to the height of twenty feet, producing an immense profusion of flowers in August. 35c.

EUONYMUS

E. radicans. An evergreen vine; clings to walls after the manner of Ivy. 50c.

var. variegata. A variety of the above with variegated leaves. 50c.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

L. Belgica. Monthly Fragrant, or Dutch Honeysuckle. Blooms all summer. Red and yellow, very fragrant flowers. 50c.

L. brachypoda aureo reticulata. Japan Golden-leaved Honeysuckle. A handsome and very desirable variety, with the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow. 35c.

L. Canadensis. Canadian Honeysuckle. A very robust, rapid grower, with large glaucous leaves and yellow flowers. 35c.

L. Halleana. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July to December; holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all. 35c.

L. Heckrotti. Flowers rose color on the outside, yellow in center; blooms all summer. 50c.

L. sempervirens. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers. 50c.

PERIPLOCA. Silk Vine

P. Græca. A rapid-growing beautiful climber. Will twine around a tree or other support to the height of 30 or 40 feet. Foliage glossy, and purple brown axillary clusters of flowers. 35c.

TECOMA. Bignonia. Trumpet Flower

T. radicans. American Climbing Trumpet Creeper. A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. 35c.

T. grandiflora. Large-flowered Trumpet Creeper. A rare and beautiful variety of the Trumpet Creeper. Flowers very large, salmon color, center yellow, striped red; fine. 50c.

WISTARIA

W. Sinensis. Chinese Wistaria. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June and in autumn. 50c.

var. alba. Chinese White Wistaria. Pure white flowers; beautiful. $1.00.

W. multijuga. From Japan. Dark blue flowers. Similar to Chinese, but darker. $1.00.

var. alba. Magnificent racemes of white flowers. $1.00.

HEDGE PLANTS

WHICH MAY BE EMPLOYED

FOR ORNAMENT, SHELTER, SCREENS, AND DEFENSE

For these purposes we recommend Evergreens like the *American* and *Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, Austrian* and *Scotch Pines,* and many of the Deciduous and Evergreen shrubs, such as the *California Privet, Berberis Thunbergii, Rosa Rugosa, Japan Quince, Tamarix, Deutzias, Spiræas, Mahonia, etc.,* and for defensive hedges, the *Buckthorn, Honey Locust* and *Osage Orange.*

FOR ORNAMENT

The *Siberian Arbor Vitæ,* in our opinion, takes the precedence among Evergreens as an Ornamental Evergreen Hedge Plant. Its thrifty, compact growth, fine form, great hardihood and deep green color, which its foliage retains throughout the year, adapt it especially for dividing lines between lawns or gardens, or for hedges along streets or avenues.

The *American Arbor Vitæ,* though not quite so ornamental in character, being less dense in growth and spreading in habit, forms a handsome hedge. It may be obtained at less cost than any other Evergreen hedge plant.

With careful pruning the *Norway Spruce* may be kept low and in good shape, and grown in this manner is highly ornamental.

The flowering shrubs are ornamental hedge plants *par excellence;* among them the *Japan Quince* is particularly desirable, on account of its good habit and handsome foliage. We are growing it largely for hedges. The *California Privet* is one of the most popular hedge plants. *Berberis Thunbergii* and *Rosa Rugosa* are very desirable for low hedges.

FOR SHELTER AND SCREENS

For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for concealing unsightly objects or views, or for boundary lines, we recommend the *Norway Spruce* and *Austrian* and *Scotch Pines.* Their robust habit, rapid, dense growth, and entire hardiness are characteristics not easily to be found in other Evergreens.

The *American Arbor Vitæ* also is particularly valuable, either for shelter or screens.

DEFENSIVE HEDGES

For turning cattle and as a farm hedge for general purposes, the *Honey Locust,* in this locality and farther north, is the most valuable. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, and thrives with ordinary care, and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears with impunity, and can be grown in any desired form. South of us, the *Osage Orange* is in great favor, but it is not hardy enough to be serviceable here. The *Buckthorn* and varieties of the *American Thorn* are desirable hedge plants.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING

Evergreens must be handled with care, so as not to allow the roots to become dried by the wind. Plants for hedges should be placed about twelve inches apart; larger sized plants will require more space.

California Privet, Honey Locust, and *Osage Orange* are generally planted in double rows about nine inches apart.

Other deciduous shrubs for hedges should be planted about twelve inches apart.

PRUNING

Evergreens should be pruned in spring, just before they commence growing. Summer pruning may be practiced on the *Arbor Vitæ* should the growth be too rapid.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS

Arbor Vitæ, American.
" " Siberian.
Mahonia aquifolia.
Norway Spruce.
Pine, Austrian.
" **Scotch.**
Tree Box, in variety.
Dwarf Box.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS

Berberis Thunbergii.
Buckthorn.
Honey Locust.
Japan Quince.
Osage Orange.
Privet, California.
Rosa rugosa.
Spiræas, assorted varieties.
Tamarix.
Thorn, coccinea.
" **crus galli.**

Prices on application.

SELECT HERBACEOUS PÆONIES

A noble flower, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the Rhododendron in stately growth. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climate the plants require no other protection than that which they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental even when out of flower. The newer varieties produce very large, handsome, regularly formed cupped blooms resembling large roses. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The Pæony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. Where the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of Rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the million. They blossom early in June. Our collection has been made with great care and includes the best and most distinct varieties.

PÆONY OFFICINALIS

Rubra. Double crimson; of large size; fragrant, the old-fashioned early Red Pæony. One of the best. 50c.

Tenuifolia flore pleno. Double, fennel-leaved; flowers of a bright scarlet crimson, and quite double and globular; rare and fine. $1.00.

CHINESE PÆONIES

Albert Crousse. Flesh pink, a rare shade. $2.00.

Amazone. Creamy white, yellowish center; some petals striped carmine. $2.00.

Ambroise Verschaffelt. Purplish crimson; very full, flower fragrant. One of the finest. 50c.

Artemise. Rose of several tints; good form. 50c.

Atrosanguinea. Purplish red, tinted with violet. 50c.

Auguste Lemonnier. Velvety red; large, full and beautiful. 50c.

Augustin D'Hour. Very full; violet purple. $1.50.

Baroness Schrœder. Flesh, changing to white. Very rare. $5.00.

Beaute Francais. Light flesh pink, fragrant; early. $1.00.

Bernard Palissy. Flowers flesh white, well formed, very double; fragrant; very fine. $1.00.

Charles Binder. Violet red; fragrant; good. 75c.

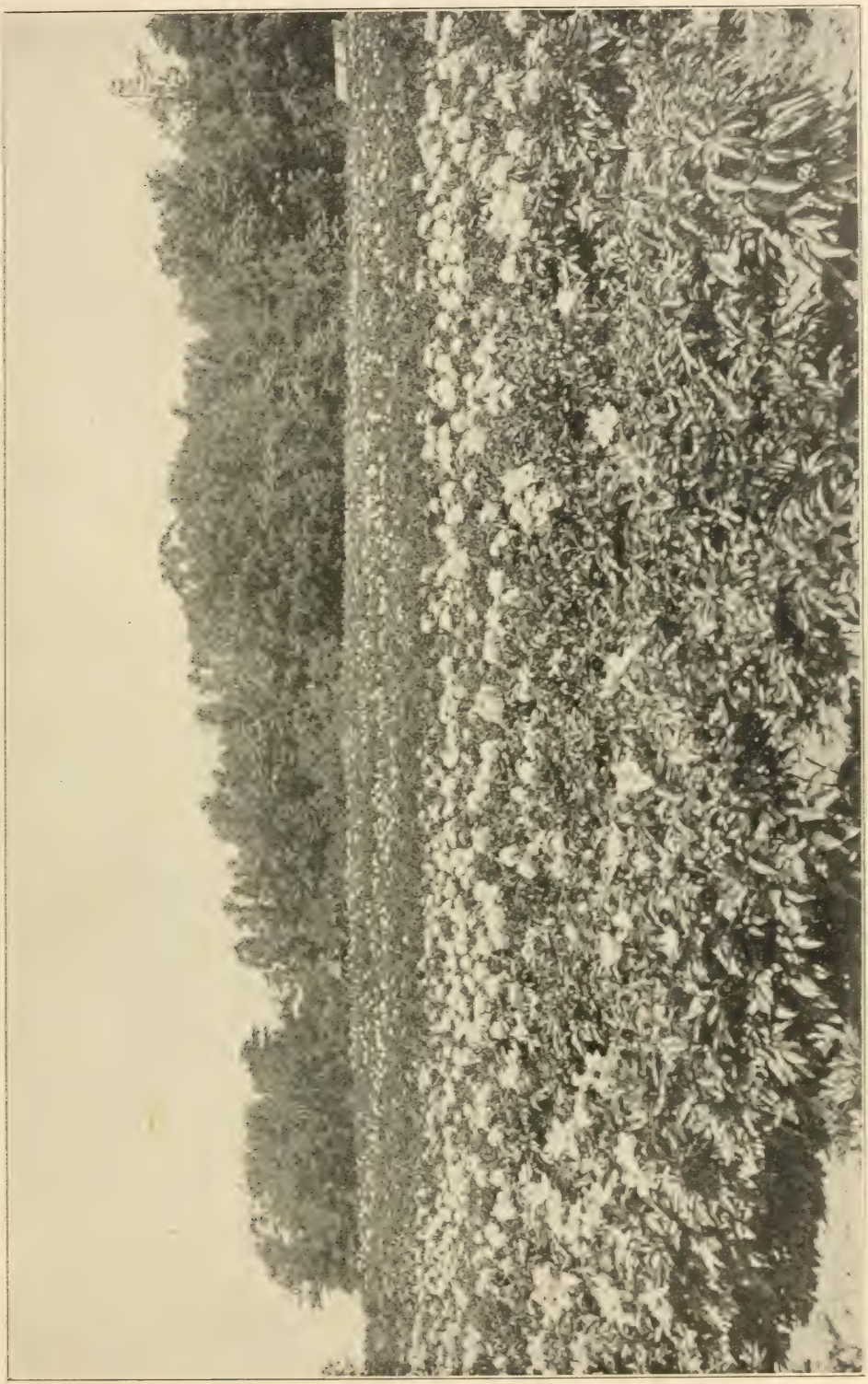
Charles Verdier. Light lilac rose; very large, and of perfect form; a superb variety; late. 50c.

Charlemagne. Very double, imbricated; flesh white, center tinted lilac and chamois; fragrant. One of the best. $1.00.

Claire Dubois. Light rosy pink; late. $1.50.

Constant Devred. Soft clear purple, imbricated like a rose; fragrant; superb. $1.00.

Couronne d'Or. Very double, yellowish white; center petals with light carmine edges; superb; very late. $2.00.



A FIELD OF CHINESE HERBACEOUS PÆONIES IN OUR NURSERIES

CHINESE PÆONIES—Continued

Daniel d'Albert. Deep rose, shaded purple; large globular flower. 50c.

De Candolle. Currant red, tinged amaranth; very large and very double. $1.00.

Delacheii. Dark purplish crimson, shaded violet; fine. 50c.

Delicatissima. Delicate fine rose; very large, full and sweet. One of the best. 50c.

Denys Helye. Dazzling red. $1.50.

Dr. Bretonneau. Rosy violet; very large and fine; fragrant. 50c.

Dorchester. *(Richardson.)* Very double; cream tinged, pink, fragrant; extra. $1.00.

Edulis, or fragrans. Violet rose, all of one color; very full and sweet. 50c.

Eugene Verdier. Blush, shaded with pink; fine form; large; fragrant; extra. $1.50.

Felix Crousse. Purplish crimson. Good. $1.00.

Festiva. Pure white, with a few marks of carmine in the center; perfectly globular; beautiful and sweet. 75c.

Festiva maxima. Resembles the preceding, but flowers are much larger, and in clusters; fragrant. The finest early white Peony. $1.00.

Francois Ortegat. Purplish crimson; fine. $1.00.

Fulgida. Crimson; profuse flowering; extra fine. 50c.

Gen. Bertrand. Rosy violet, center salmon; large and showy; very fine. 50c.

Globosa. Pure white; full, globular, large; beautiful; fragrant; one of the best. 50c.

Globosa grandiflora. White, large, globular flowers; sweet; one of the best. 50c.

Grandiflora carnea plena. Very large; outside petals delicate blush; center fringed, yellowish; sweet and fine. Early. 50c.

Henri Demay. Violet purple; very large and full; fragrant; late; fine. 50c.

Henri Laurent. Rosy pink; large and fine; fragrant; late. 50c.

Humei. Purplish rose; very large and showy, and one of the latest. 50c.

Insignis. Carmine rose; fine form; fragrant; good. 75c.

Jeanne d'Arc. Outside petals rose colored, inside straw colored, with crimson spots. Extra. $1.00.

Jussieu. Deep black purple; semi-double; good. 75c.

Latipetela. Outside petals flesh color; center ones yellowish white; large and fine. 50c.

Livingstone. Very double, pale pink; free flowering and late. $2.00.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark crimson; very compact; one of the best of its color. 50c.

Louis Van Houtte. *(Calot.)* Bright purple cherry; large, globular and full; fragrant; superb. 50c.

Madame Crousse. Open flower, pure white center, occasionally marked with carmine; fine. $1.00.

Madame de Galhau. Very large, soft flesh pink, shaded salmon. $2.00.

Madame Ducel. Salmon rose; beautiful. $1.00.

Madame Emile Galle. Clear shell pink. $2.00.

Madame Emile Lemoine. Very full, imbricated, pinkish white; extra fine. $2.00.

Madame Geissler. Silvery rose, shaded with crimson; very large and full; fine form; one of the best. $1.00.

Madame Lebon. Very large; bright cherry, some petals white; fragrant; good. 75c.

Madame Victor Verdier. Crimson rose, with light violet; very large and full; very fine. 50c.

Mademoiselle Leonie Calot. Soft salmon flesh, some petals tipped carmine; very fragrant; late. $2.00.

Mademoiselle R. Dessert. Lilac, changing to silvery white. $2.00.

Marechal de MacMahon. Rich violet red; fine. $1.00.

Marguerite Gerard. Very large; flesh pink, changing to lighter shade. $3.00.

Marie Deroux. Rose, shaded pink. $1.50.

Marie Lemoine. *(Calot.)* Large; white; massive flower; one of the finest; late. $2.00.

Modeste. *(Guerin.)* Deep rose; bright, showy; very large, distinct and fine shaped; fragrant; one of the best. 50c.

Monsieur Boucharlat. Bright rosy lilac; large and full flower, imbricated like a rose; very late; fragrant; superb. 50c.

Monsieur Dupont. Sulphur white, carmine at center. $2.00.

Monsieur J. Elie. Large, globular, glossy pink. $2.00.

Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Deep maroon. $3.00.

Norfolk. *(Richardson.)* Rose pink, changing to nearly white. $1.00.

Papaveriflora. White, lightly tinged with yellow and marked with red in the center; very fine. 50c.

Papillionacea. Outside petals rose, center ones yellow, changing to white; superb. 50c.

Perfection. *(Richardson.)* Pink, changing to flesh; fragrant; late. $1.50.

CHINESE PÆONIES—Continued

Purpurea superba. Very large purplish-crimson flower, good shade; outside petals large; center small and compact; tall and showy; late. 50c.

President Wilder. *(E. & B.)* Flowers large and double; color delicate blush, with an occasional red spot; of dwarf habit; fine. 50c.

Prince de Talindyke. Very dark purple; flower of good form, glossy petals; late; distinct and choice; one of the best. 75c.

Rubra superba. *(Richardson.)* Dark crimson; late. $1.00.

Rubra triumphans. Dark purplish crimson; petals large; very sweet; semi-double; fine. 50c.

Solfaterre. White with yellowish tinge; fine globular form; one of the best. $1.00.

Stanley. Rosy lilac, with crimson stripes; large, full, imbricated; fragrant. 50c.

Therese. Flesh, shaded pink; extra. $3.00.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Delicate rose; dwarf habit; fine. $1.00.

Triomphe du Nord. Violet rose, shaded with lilac, a fine color; beautiful. 50c.

Vicomtesse Belleval. Blush, center creamy white, beautifully fringed; fragrant. 50c.

Ville de Nancy. Deep brilliant crimson; late; fine. 75c.

Violacea. Deep violet purple; very large and full; beautiful. 50c.

Zoe Calot. Delicate rose. $2.00.

SINGLE HERBACEOUS PÆONIES

We have a fine collection, embracing the choicest varieties to be obtained in this country and Europe. Now that single flowers are so popular these will be found invaluable; they cover a wide range of color, and blossom early. Selected varieties. $1.00 each.

Japan Single White Pæonia. A magnificent variety from Japan with large, single white flowers, yellow stamens. $1.50.

Japan Single Assorted. Unique and beautiful. $1.00.

SELECT HARDY PHLOX

One of the finest autumn flowers. It is of vigorous habit, easy culture, and produces in great profusion during a long season; flowers of fine form and substance, and of bright and varied colors. As regards their culture, it may be briefly stated that they succeed in any good garden soil, but they are greatly improved by being liberally manured, and an occasional supply of liquid manure during the growing season will greatly increase the size of their trusses. When in flower they should be watered freely every evening. The Phlox usually flowers in July and August, and in order to render it autumnal flowering, it is necessary to pinch the shoots about the first of June and again in July. The plants will then flower in September. For early flowers some of the plants may be left unpinched. When two years old the finest trusses are produced. The third year the plants flower tolerably well, but they will not keep thrifty and healthy after that. The old plants should then be lifted in the fall, divided and transplanted. But the better plan is to keep up a succession of young plants from cuttings by securing a fresh collection every year. We annually introduce all new and desirable varieties of home and foreign production. The best time to plant them is in the autumn. Our plants are large and fine.

Price, 25 cents each

Amazone. Large flower; pure white; fine.

Belvidere. Salmon pink; a choice sort.

Caran d'Ache. Bright carmine rose; distinct.

Coquelicot. One of the best; flowers large and of a fiery red color.

Henri Murger. Flowers very large; pure white, large carmine center; one of the finest.

La Vague. Large flower; silvery rose.

Le Siecle. Dwarf; large flower, compact panicle; salmon rose; fine.

Le Vengeur. Large flower; bright carmine amaranth; fine.

Lothair. Large flower; rich salmon color, crimson eye, large spreading spike; one of the finest varieties.

Pantheon. Flowers large, beautiful; pink or salmon rose; one of the best.

Parachute. Purple; blooms late.

Pharaon. Light purple, white star-shaped center; distinct.

Queen. Pure white; fine.

Richard Wallace. White with violet center; a good sort.

William Robinson. Flowers very large; pale salmon with rose center; fine.

The above collection, 1 each, for $3.50; 25 plants for $5.00; 100 for $15.00.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF PHLOX

Price 50 cents each. The collection for $3.50

Anatole Le Braz. Large panicle, flowers round, carmine with white center.
Eiffel Tour. A beautiful pink, tall, superb.
Fernand Cortez. Large, coppery red, extra.
Frau Bosch Bader. Alabaster white, with large rosy red eye.
Louis Blanc. Flowers large, round, violet with white eye, fine.
Madagascar. Large flowers, mauve, with white star at center.
Mariette. Violet purple, beautiful.
Rubis. Large panicles, ruby color, extra.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS

The following collection embraces the most desirable species and varieties. They are all showy and beautiful plants, of easy cultivation, and of various seasons of flowering, from May to November. By a judicious selection, a continuous display of flowers may be obtained from early spring to the end of autumn. Parties in ordering will do well to leave the selection to us.

ACHILLEA. Yarrow, or Milfoil

The various species grow from 18 to 24 inches high. Flowers red, white and yellow, in flattish or corymbose heads, from June to August.

A. aurea. Of low habit, with delicate foliage and golden yellow flowers. 25c.
A. macrophylla. White; attractive foliage. 25c.
A. Millefolium album. Flowers white. June to August. 25c.
A. Millefolium roseum. Rose-flowered Yarrow. Rosy lilac flowers; 15 inches. June to August. 25c.
A. Millefolium rubrum. Red-flowered Yarrow. Deep red flowers; ornamental foliage; 2 feet. June to August. 25c.
A. Ptarmica var. fl. pl. Double-flowered Sneezewort. Of dwarf spreading habit, with small, pure white, double, daisy-like flowers; profuse bloomer; invaluable for cutting. One of the most useful border plants. August. 25c.
var. The Pearl. Small, double white flowers, covering the plant in July. Invaluable for borders. One of the prettiest flowering plants and should be in every garden. 1 foot. 25c.

ACONITUM. Aconite, Monkshood, or Wolfsbane

Erect growing plants, with palmately divided foliage. Flowers in spikes, blue, purple, yellowish or white.

A. autumnale. Flowers deep blue, in panicles; late; 4 feet. 25c.
A. Californicum. California Monkshood. Pale blue, veined with purple; robust; 2 to 3 feet. Valuable for its fall flowers. September to October. 25c.
A. uncinatum. Deep purple flowers, extra fine; 4 feet. June and July. 25c.

AGROSTEMMA

A. Flos Jovis. Downy foliage; clustered heads of crimson-pink flowers. Valuable for cutting. June. 25c.

AIRA. Hair-Grass

A. foliis variegatis. A distinct yellow striped grass. One of the finest hardy grasses; useful for edging. 6 to 9 inches. 25c.

AJUGA. Bugle

Pretty dwarf plants, with flowers in whorls in the axils of the leaves.

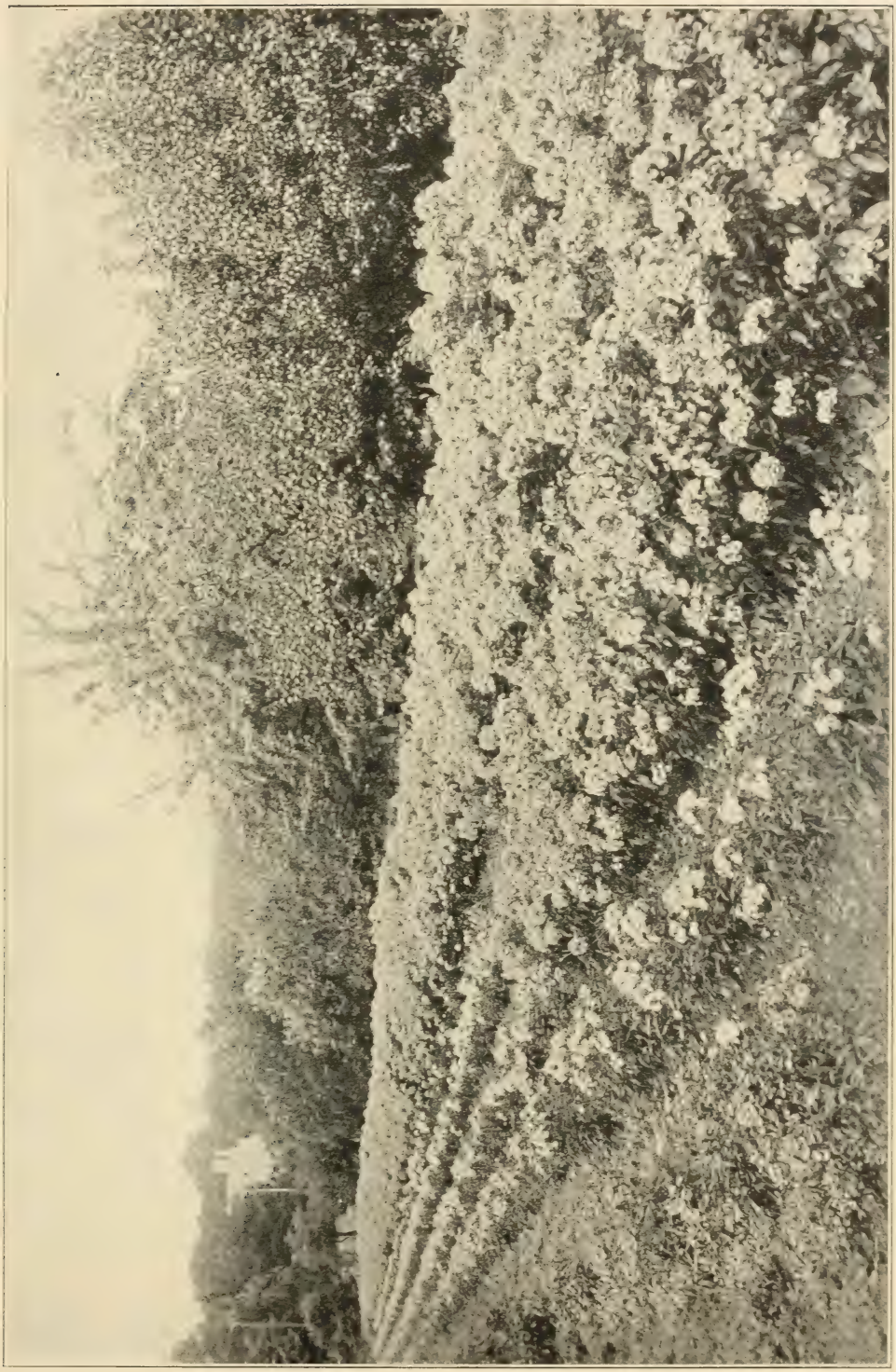
A. reptans var. fol. rubra. Red-leaved Bugle. Middle Comfrey. Flowers blue, foliage purple; spreading. May. 25c.
A. reptans var. fl. alba. White flowers. May. 25c.
A. reptans fol. var. Blue flowers; silver variegated foliage; spreading. 25c.

ALETRIS. Star-Grass

A. Japonica. Purple flowers, grass-like foliage; 2 to 3 feet. 25c.

ALTHÆA ROSEA. Hollyhock

A collection of fine double sorts, of several colors. 25 cents each.



HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX—LOTHAIR

One of the showiest of the tall varieties, bearing large trusses of a rich salmon color with crimson eye, in August and September.

ALYSSUM. Madwort

Fine for rockwork and edges of borders. Favorites for the garden.

A. argenteum. Yellow flowers in clusters; early summer; dwarf; silvery foliage; 1 foot. 25c.

A. saxatile. Clear golden yellow flowers, fragrant and very showy; one of the choicest perennials. May. 1 foot. 25c.

var. compactum. Similar to the preceding, except that the plant is dwarfer, flowers more freely and is, if anything, more beautiful. May. 1 foot. 25c.

AMSONIA

Valuable because of its color.

A. salicifolia. Willow-leaved Amsonia. Large, smooth foliage; fine blue flowers. May. 2 feet. 25c.

A. Tabernæmontana. Pale blue flowers, in cymes. May and June. 2 feet. 25c.

ANCHUSA. Alkanet

A. Italica. A fine species, with rough leaves and stems, and fine blue flowers; 4 to 5 feet. June, July and August. 25c.

ANEMONE. Wind Flower

A. Japonica. A distinct and beautiful species; flowers 2½ inches in diameter; bright purplish rose, with golden yellow centers, borne in great profusion from September to November. Height 2½ feet; habit neat and compact; very desirable and effective as a pot plant, and in lines or masses, in beds or mixed borders. 25c.

var. alba. *(Honorine Jobert.)* A distinct and beautiful variety of the preceding; flowers 2½ inches in diameter; pure white, center golden yellow, borne in great profusion from September to November; very desirable and effective as a pot plant, and in lines or masses in beds or mixed borders. 25c.

var. Queen Charlotte. A novelty which we have no hesitation in recommending as one of the best of recent years. Flowers very large, well-formed, semi-double, and of a beautiful rosy flesh color on the upper side and of darker shade underneath. They are produced on strong stems in great profusion in autumn. The plant is vigorous, with large, luxuriant foliage and very ornamental. 25c.

var. Whirlwind. A variety producing double white flowers in great profusion in the autumn. One of the finest fall-flowering perennials. Hardy. 25c.

ANTENNARIA. Cat's-Ear

A. dioica. Mountain Everlasting. A dwarf plant with creeping stems and silvery foliage, producing small white flowers in summer, on stems six inches high. 25c.

ANTHEMIS. Chamomile

A. tinctoria. Yellow Chamomile. Hardy Golden Marguerite. Flowers golden yellow, one to two inches across, from July to November. A good border plant. 18 inches. 25c.

ANTHERICUM. St. Bruno's Lily

A pretty genus with white flowers.

A. liliastrum. St. Bruno's Lily. A beautiful plant, with narrow, grass-like foliage, and spikes of small, white, fragrant, lily-like flowers; valuable. May to August. 25c.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine

A. alpina. A native of the higher parts of the European Alps. Stems 9 to 18 inches high, bearing showy blue flowers. 50c.

A. cærulea. Flowers large, blue sepals, white petals, long recurved spurs. One of the choicest; 2 feet. June and July. 25c.

A. canadensis. Wild Columbine. Our well-known native species, with scarlet sepals and bright yellow petals; easily cultivated. June and July. 25c.

A. glandulosa. A Siberian species with large deep blue flowers with a white corolla; very pretty; 12 inches. April and May. 25c.

A. Skinnerii. Mexican Columbine. Crimson sepals lined with light green; light green petals and long straight crimson spurs; 3 feet. June to September. 50c.

ARABIS. Rock-Cress

Dwarf, early, free-flowering perennials, well adapted for rockwork and general culture.

A. alpina. Alpine Rock-Cress. White Alyssum. Flowers white, in small racemes in early spring; 6 to 8 inches. 25c.

ARENARIA. Sandwort

A. cæspitosa. A handsome little Alpine plant, growing in dense masses; moss-like foliage; flowers starry-white, all summer; 3 inches. May. 25c.

ARMERIA. Thrift, Sea Pink

A. formosa. Narrow, grass-like leaves; white flowers in heads on long stems. 25c.

A. maritima. Cushion Pink. Common Thrift. Rosy lilac; one of the best for edging; 6 inches. June and July. 25c.

ARTEMISIA. Wormwood

A. pontica. An interesting plant, with handsome silvery foliage. 25c.

A. vulgaris. Common Wormwood. Mugwort. 25c.

ARUNDINARIA. Ribbon-Grass

A. foliis variegatis. Variegated Ribbon-Grass. One of the prettiest hardy grasses, with handsomely striped foliage. 25c.

ARUNDO. The Reed

Invaluable for creating tropical aspects in a garden.

A. Donax. Great Reed. A handsome Reed, growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Its attractive foliage renders it very effective on lawns. 25c.

ASCLEPIAS. Milkweed. Silkweed

Fine native plants; flowers in terminal umbels of various colors.

A. incarnata. Swamp Milkweed. Flowers flesh-colored; 3 to 4 feet. July. 25c.

A. tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. Pleurisy Root. Bright orange flowers; showy and beautiful; 2 feet. July. 25c.

ASPERULA. Woodruff or Maitrank

A. odorata. A very pretty dwarf plant, with whorled leaves and small, white, fragrant flowers in May. May be used for edgings. The Germans use it in their *Maitrank*. Foliage hay-scented. 25c.

ASPHODELINE. Asphodel

A. lutea. Spikes of clear yellow flowers; fragrant; 3 feet. June. 25c.

ASTER. Starwort or Michaelmas Daisy

Tall, leafy perennials, blooming in the fall when flowers are scarce.

A. Bessarabicus. Large, violet-blue flowers; early; 18 inches. 25c.

A. coccineus Nevadensis. Red, yellow center. 25c.

A. ericoides. Heath-like Aster. White flowers. 25c.

A. grandiflorus. Violet-blue; 2 feet. October. 25c.

A. Himalayensis. Small white flowers; 2 feet. September. 25c.

A. lævis callis plena. Pale purple; 3 feet. September. 25c.

A. longifolius var. formosus. A distinct sort; suitable for borders; purple, white center; 2 to 3 feet. 25c.

A. Novæ-Angliæ. New England Aster. Bluish purple; 4 feet. 25c.

var. ruber. Rich purplish crimson; 4 to 5 feet. September. 25c.

A. Novi Belgii. Blue; 3 to 5 feet. 25c.

var. albus. Pure white; 2 to 3 feet. September. 25c.

var. Lady Trevelyan. White; 4 feet. 25c.

A. Roi des nains. Pale lilac; 2 feet. 25c.

A. A. W. Bowman. Dark violet; 3 to 4 feet. September. 25c.

ASTILBE. Japan Spiræa. False Goat's Beard

A. Davidii. Spikes of deep rose-violet flowers on stems 3 to 6 feet high. July and August. 50c.

A. Japonica. Known generally as *Spiræa Japonica* or *Hoteia Japonica*. A handsome plant, with small, pure white flowers, in large, branching panicles. Blooms in May, in the open air, but is cultivated chiefly for forcing in winter. 25c.

AUBRETIA. Purple Rock-Cress

Among the most useful of early spring flowering plants.

A. deltoidea. Of dwarf tufted habit; purple flowers, produced very abundantly in early spring; 3 inches. April or May. 25c.

A. Olympica. Purple flowers, similar in habit to the preceding. 25c.

BAPTISIA. False Indigo

B. australis. Blue False Indigo. Deep blue Lupin-like flowers in racemes; 2 to 5 feet. June. 25c.

BETONICA. Betony

B. officinalis. Wood Betony. Flowers purple; spikes crowded; 2 feet. July. 25c.

BOCCONIA. Plume-Poppy

Beautiful hardy plants, with large foliage which produces a picturesque effect.

B. cordata. An attractive plant, growing 6 to 8 feet high, and long spikes of white flowers in August. Well adapted for single lawn specimens, or for the sub-tropical garden. 25c.

B. microcarpa. Distinct, fine foliage; larger than cordata. Flowers of a bronzy tint, 8 to 10 feet. July. 25c.

BOLTONIA. False Chamomile

B. asteroides. Large white flowers, tinged with pink; 4 to 5 feet. September. 25c.

B. latisquamæ. Aster-like flowers in a broad head; rosy purple; free blooming, showy and fine; 5 feet. July to October. 25c.

CAMPANULA. Bellflower. Harebell

An elegant genus of plants, rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture.

C. barbata. Bearded Harebell. An Alpine sort, with a beard at the mouth of its pretty, pale, sky-blue flowers, which are 1¼ inches long. 50c.

C. carpathica. Dwarf habit; flowers deep blue throughout the summer. 25c.

var. alba. White flowers. 25c.

C. glomerata. Bluish violet or white. May to September. 25c.

C. macrantha. Rich purple flowers; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.

C. persicifolia alba. Single white; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.

C. persicifolia cærulea plena. Double blue; valuable; 2 feet. June. 25c.

C. punctata. Whitish, spotted with purple inside of corolla; 1½ to 2 feet. 25c.

C. turbinata. A compact growing native of Transylvania, which blooms in profusion throughout the summer. Excellent for either the border or rock-work. 25c.

C. urticifolia var. alba. White; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.

CENTAUREA. Knapweed

Very showy border plants.

C. dealbata. Clear lilac; silvery foliage; 2 feet. June. 25c.

C. macrocephala. Large, bright yellow flowers; 3 feet. June. 25c.

C. montana. The Perennial Cornflower. A handsome border plant; flowers blue; 12 inches. June. 25c.

var. alba. White flowers; 12 inches. 25c.

C. nigra variegata. Green and gold variegated foliage; purple flowers. One of the best variegated-leaved plants. 25c.

CERASTIUM. Mouse Ear. Chickweed.

C. Biebersteinii. Forms dense mats of foliage, and is covered with white flowers. 6 inches. June. 25c.

C. tomentosum. Of low spreading habit, with woolly foliage, flowers white; fine for edging; 3 inches. June. 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

C. leucanthemum "Shasta." Shasta Daisy. Large white flowers, blooming throughout the summer, very showy. 1 to 2 feet. 25c.

var. Alaska. An improved form; flowers 4 to 5 inches across. 25c.

CIMICIFUGA. Black Snake Root

C. simplex. White flowers on long terminal spikes; 3 to 5 feet. August and September. 25c.

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower

The following are not climbers.

C. Davidiana. Large axillary clusters of fragrant blue flowers; 3 feet. July and August. 50c.

C. tubulosa. Erect species, small purple flowers. July and August. 50c.

CONVALLARIA. Lily of the Valley

C. majalis. Lily of the Valley. Large, luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped, in pretty racemes, and very fragrant. 25c.

COREOPSIS. Tickseed

Showy and valuable free flowering perennials, continuing in bloom the entire summer.

C. auriculata. A showy perennial; flowers solitary, on long stalks; yellow; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.

C. grandiflora. Large yellow flowers on long stems; fine for cutting; early summer until frost; 3 feet. 25c.

C. lanceolata. Large golden yellow flowers; profuse bloomer; keeps in flower throughout the summer; one of the best hardy plants; 1 to 3 feet; very handsome. June. 25c.

C. senifolia. Yellow flowers in August. 6 feet. 25c.

C. verticillata. Flowers yellow; 2 feet. June to September. 25c.

DACTYLIS. Cocksfoot

D. glomerata variegata. A striped-leaved grass. 25c.

DAPHNE

D. Cneorum. Garland Flower. A pretty dwarf, evergreen shrub, bearing a profusion of rosy lilac flowers in May; fine for rockwork. 50c.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur

A remarkably showy class of tall growing plants, producing magnificent spikes of blue flowers in summer. We know of no plants which will afford greater satisfaction than these. 25c.

DIANTHUS. Pink

D. barbatus. Sweet William. Among the most esteemed and valuable of hardy plants, producing flowers of a great variety of colors. Mixed colors. 25c.

DICENTRA, or DIELYTRA. Bleeding-Heart

D. eximia. Rose color; foliage fern-like; flowers all summer; valuable; 12 inches. 25c.

D. formosa. Bright red flowers in May. 6 inches. 25c.

D. spectabilis. A handsome, most curiously formed, rosy-crimson flower, with white and blue tinged protruding stamen; one of the finest border plants; is quite hardy; well adapted for blooming in the winter; 1 to 2 feet. May. 25c.

DICTAMNUS, FRAXINELLA, or GAS PLANT

A choice perennial, forming a bush about 2 feet high, and bearing spikes of curious red and white flowers, which are fragrant. One of the best hardy plants.

D. alba. White; 12 to 18 inches. June. 50c.

D. rubra. Red; 12 to 18 inches. June. 50c.

DIGITALIS. Fox Glove

Ornamental plants, bearing spikes of long tubular flowers. Very popular and much employed in gardens.

D. purpurea. Flowers purple, varying to white, in long terminal spikes; 2 to 3 feet. June to August. 25c.

DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane

Beautiful showy early yellow flowering perennials. Indispensable in any collection.

D. caucasicum. A fine perennial, about eighteen inches high; flowers yellow, 1½ inches across; solitary, in early spring. 25c.

D. Clusii. Similar in habit to the preceding, with larger flowers and later; 2 feet. May. 25c.

D. plantagineum. Yellow flowers, usually solitary. Spring. 25c.

var. excelsum. Yellow flowers, larger than the type; 2 feet. April to June. 25c.

ECHINACEA. Hedgehog Cone-Flower

E. intermedia. Very pretty pink flowers; a showy plant; 3 to 4 feet. August. 25c.

ECHINOPS. Globe Thistle

Handsome broad foliage and showy globular heads of blue flowers.

E. humilis. 3 to 4 feet. September. 25c.

ELYMUS. Lyme-Grass

E. arenarius. A long, narrow, gray-colored grass; quite ornamental; 18 inches. 25c.

ERIANTHUS. Ravenna Grass

E. Ravennæ. Resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. Attains a height of from nine to twelve feet. Being perfectly hardy, is a valuable grass for the decoration of lawns. 25c.

ERIGERON. Flea Bane

E. speciosum. Large purplish aster-like flowers, with conspicuous orange centers. June and July and again in the autumn; 2 feet. 25c.

ERYNGIUM. Sea-Holly

E. amethystinum. Flowers in globular heads, amethystine blue; foliage spiny and laciniated; 3 feet. July and August. 25c.

ERYSIMUM. Wall-Flower. Hedge Mustard

E. pulchellum. Flowers sulphur yellow. A very pretty plant; 6 inches. Spring. 25c.

EULALIA

These beautiful hardy grasses are deserving of the highest commendation. For the garden they are invaluable, being very showy and ornamental and of easy cultivation. They should be in every collection.

E. Japonica. The type; a vigorous grower with large plumes; 4 to 6 feet. 25c.

var. gracillima univittata. A beautiful ornamental grass with narrow graceful foliage. Very valuable; 4 to 6 feet. 25c.

var. variegata. Handsomely variegated leaves; 4 to 6 feet. 25c.

var. zebrina. Zebra-striped Eulalia. One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses; foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green; 4 to 6 feet. 25c.

EUPATORIUM. Snake Root

E. cœlestinum. Flowers light blue; 18 to 24 inches. August and September. 25c.

EUPHORBIA. Spurge

E. corollata. Broad umbels of pure white flowers with green eye; 18 inches. July and August. 25c.

FUNKIA. Plantain Lily

A very interesting and beautiful genus, with luxuriant foliage and handsome lily-like flowers.

F. cærulea. Light blue, with dark green, glossy foliage; 1 foot. June and July. 25c.

F. grandiflora var. alba. Pure white, fragrant flowers in summer; 1 foot. 25c.

var. fol. aureo var. Leaves variegated with yellow. 25c.

F. Japonica. Lavender; 2 feet. August and September. 25c.

F. undulata media picta. One of the best variegated-leaved plants; fine for edgings; lavender flowers; 6 inches. 25c.

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower

A genus of very ornamental, hardy plants. Flowers yellow or purple, 2 inches across, single on naked stems. Very showy. Early summer until autumn. 25c.

GENISTA. Rock-Broom

G. sagittalis. Arrow-pointed Broom. A fine dwarf perennial; flowers pea-shaped, yellow in a terminal spike; 6 inches. June. 50c.

GERANIUM. Crane's Bill

Not Pelargonium or Scarlet Geranium.

G. ibericum. Bluish purple; 1 foot. July and August. 25c.

G. Londesi. Blue flowers veined with purple; 3 feet. 50c.

var. platypetalum. Deep violet with reddish streaks; 2 feet. 25c.

G. prætense. Lilac purple; crow-foot leaved; 1 foot. July and August. 25c.

var. flore pleno. Crow-foot leaved; double-flowering; 1 foot. July and August. 25c.

G. sanguineum. Purplish red; spreading; 6 inches. June. 25c.

GILLENIA. American Ipecac. Indian Physic

G. trifoliata. Bowman's Root. White, rosy-tinged, bell-shaped flowers; 2 to 3 feet. July. 25c.

GYPSOPHILA. Chalk Plant

G. acutifolia. Small white flowers in large panicles; 4 feet. July. 25c.

G. paniculata. Infant's Breath. A fine herbaceous plant, forming a compact bush about four feet high; flowers small, white, in large, loose panicles. Valuable for bouquets. July. 25c.

HELENIUM. Sneeze Weed

H. autumnale superbum. Flowers clear yellow in branching panicles, produced in wonderful profusion; one of the most distinct and striking perennial plants; 5 feet. September. 25c.

H. grandicephalum var. cupreum. Produces coppery crimson flowers during a period of two months; very desirable; 18 to 24 inches. July. 25c.

var. striatum. Orange, striped and blotched with crimson; showy and distinct; 3 to 4 feet. August and September. 25c.

H. Hoopesii. Large, bright orange, showy flowers in summer; 3 to 5 feet. 25c.

HELIANTHEMUM. Rock, or Sun Rose

Charming dwarf plants, producing quantities of bloom.

H. polifolium var. roseum. Flowers rosy red; a beautiful variety; 6 inches. June and throughout the summer. 25c.

H. vulgare var. alba. White; 6 inches. June. 25c.

HELIANTHUS. Perennial Sunflower

H. decapetalus. Flowers yellow in large panicles, valuable late flowering plant; 5 feet. September. 25c.

H. lætiflorus var. semi-plenus. Semi-double, orange yellow flowers; 5 feet. 25c.

H. Maximiliani. Long, narrow, willow-like leaves; graceful and stately. One of the best. 6 feet. September. 25c.

H. mollis. Flowers lemon yellow; 5 feet. 25c.

H. multiflorus var. fl. pl. Double Sunflower. A blaze of gold in late summer and early autumn, and altogether one of the showiest of hardy perennials. 25c.

var. maximus. A showy plant, growing five to six feet high, and producing single, golden yellow flowers six to eight inches across. August and September. One of the finest. 25c.

var. Meteor. Another distinct and showy variety, very desirable for garden decoration. August and September. 25c.

H. orgyalis. Graceful Sunflower. Tall and graceful; flowers three to four inches in diameter, produced abundantly in September; 6 to 8 feet. 25c.

H. rigidus. Prairie Sunflower. Flowers large, golden yellow, produced abundantly; a showy plant; 3 to 5 feet. August. 25c.

HELLEBORUS. Hellebore. Christmas Rose

H. niger. Beautiful white flowers in March or April. 50c.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily

Fine tall growing plants, with large, lily-shaped, sweet-scented flowers.

H. aurantiaca major. Flowers orange colored; fine. 50c.

H. Dumortierii. Bright orange-colored flowers in summer; 2 feet. 25c.

H. flava. Yellow Day Lily. One of the finest hardy plants; flowers large in clusters, golden yellow, and very fragrant; plant vigorous; 2 feet. June. 25c.

H. fulva. Common Day Lily. Orange flowers in large clusters; 3 feet. July. 25c.

var. fl. pl. Double flowers. 25c.

H. graminea. Deep yellow; narrow foliage; fine; 2 feet. June. 25c.

H. Kwanso fl. pl. Double flowers of a rich, orange-copper color. 25c.

H. luteola. Lemon-yellow; 3 feet. July. 25c.

H. Middendorfiana. Golden yellow. 25c.

H. Thunbergii. Lemon yellow; late. 25c.

HERNIARIA

H. glabra. Forms tufts and mats of dense green foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in winter. 25c.

HEUCHERA. Alum Root

H. rubifolia. Evergreen foliage marbled with bronzy red; flowers light red; 2 feet. June. 50c.

H. sanguinea. Flowers bright crimson, in panicles, and freely produced; a great and continuous bloomer and one of the best perennials; 18 inches. June and July. 50c.

HIERACIUM. Hawkweed

H. aurantiacum. Deep orange-red flowers; 1 foot. June. 25c.

HIBISCUS. Rose Mallow

The Hibiscus are valuable border plants, having handsome broad leaves, and large showy blossoms.

H. moschuetos. Swamp Rose Mallow. Flowers varying from light purplish red to nearly white with darker eyes. July to September. 3 to 4 feet. 25c.

var. albus. Crimson Eye. Large, showy, white flowers, crimson eye in August; 3 to 4 feet. 25c.

var. roseus. Large, showy, rose flowers in August; 3 to 4 feet. 25c.

HYSSOPUS. Hyssop

H. officinalis. Well-known aromatic shrub. Blue flowers in a terminal spike; 1 to 2 feet. September. 25c.

IBERIS. Perennial Candytuft

Profuse blooming evergreen shrubby plants of dwarf habit, well suited for rockeries, stumps, edgings, etc.

I. corræfolia. Compact heads of pure white flowers in early spring; later than the others. 30c.

I. Gibraltarica. Flowers large, white tinted with red; fine. 30c.

I. sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant with bloom; one of the finest border plants. Valuable for forcing. April or May. 30c.

IRIS. Iris, or Fleur de Lis

German Iris

I. Apollon. Golden yellow, striped with plum color; 18 inches. June. 25c.

I. atropurpurea. Purple; one of the best. 25c.

I. Augustina. Deep yellow, marked with maroon, giving a coppery hue. 25c.

I. aurea. Clear golden yellow; fine. 25c.

I. Bougere. Lilac and velvety purple; distinct; 18 inches. June. 25c.

I. Celeste. Delicate light lavender blue. 25c.

I. Common Purple. Purple; one of the best. 25c.

I. Deloismison. Lavender and purple; 2 feet. June. 25c.

I. Eugene Sue. Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes; 18 inches. June. 25c.

I. falcata. Yellow, tinged with purple and purple stripes; 2 feet. June. 25c.

I. flava. Pale yellow, fine; 2 feet. June. 25c.

I. florentina. White, tinged with blue and yellow; 2 feet. May. 25c.

I. Hector. Light bronze, stained with purple. Fine. 25c.

I. Ignititia. White, suffused with purple. 25c.

I. Jacquesiano. Deep maroon velvet, tinged with bronze and crimson; a rare and remarkable color; 2 feet. June. 25c.

I. Jordain. Deep purple, shaded with rose. 25c.

I. L'Avenir. Lavender, a beautiful shade. 25c.

I. Lemon. White, spotted with purple, and deep purple stripes; fine; 2 feet. 25c.

I. Liabaud. Yellow and maroon; fine. 25c.

I. Louis Van Houtte. Salmon, tinged and striped with purple; 2 feet. June. 25c.

I. Madame Chereau. Clear white, handsomely feathered and bordered with blue; undulated edge; tall grower. 25c.

I. Pancrea. Buff and purple; distinct; fine. 25c.

I. reticulata superba. Center lavender, outer purple; fine. June. 25c.

I. Sampson. Rich golden yellow; crimson maroon veined with white; fine. 25c.

I. Sappho. Clear blue and indigo, beautifully blended. 25c.

I. Silver King. Flowers silvery white; distinct and fine. 25c.

Japan Iris

I. lævigata. *(Kæmpferi.)* Flowers differ from the German Iris, in being broad and flat. They exhibit a wonderful variety of colors and shades and appear later than the others. They rank among the most desirable of hardy plants; succeed best in a moist soil; 3 to 4 feet. July. 25c.

Other Species and Varieties of Iris

I. acorioides. Small yellow flowers; 2 feet. June. 25c.

I. cristata. Pale blue; 6 inches. May. 25c.

I. ochroleuca. Golden yellow; 2 feet. June. 25c.

I. Olbiensis var. alba. White; dwarf. May. 25c.

var. lutea. Golden yellow; dwarf. May. 25c.

I. pallida var. odoratissima. Clear blue; large flowers; 2 feet. June. 25c.

I. pseudo-acorus. Bright yellow; 3 feet. June. 25c.

I. pumila. Bluish purple; first to flower; 3 to 6 inches. April and May. 25c.

I. Siberica. Deep blue flowers in clusters on long stems; a most prolific bloomer and one of the choicest perennial plants. May. 25c.

LAMIUM. Dead Nettle

Excellent for rockwork.

L. album fol. var. White flowers; variegated foliage; spreading. May. 25c.

L. purpureum fol. var. Purple flowers. May. 25c.

LATHYRUS. Perennial Pea

Very desirable climbers, producing a profusion of flowers during the summer. Should be trained on a trellis.

L. grandiflorus. Ever-blooming Pea. Clusters of rose-colored flowers; trailing; 3 to 4 feet; a charming plant; valuable for cut flowers. June to September. 30c.

LAVANDULA. Lavender

L. vera. Common Lavender. Fragrant foliage; flowers blue; 1 to 2 feet. July. 25c.

LINOSYRIS. Goldilocks

L. vulgaris. A showy perennial; flowers pale yellow in terminal panicles, in autumn. 3 feet. 25c.

LINUM. Flax

L. perenne. Perennial Flax. Fine blue flowers. July. 25c.

LOBELIA. Cardinal Flower

L. cardinalis. Spikes of fiery cardinal flowers; very effective; 2 to 3 feet. August and September. 50c.

LOTUS. Bird's Foot Trefoil

L. corniculatus. A very desirable trailing plant, with beautiful bright yellow pea-shaped flowers in clusters. June and July. 25c.

LYCHNIS. Lamp Flower

Very effective plants in the mixed border.

L. Chalcedonica. Scarlet Lychnis. Brilliant scarlet; large truss, 2 feet. June and July. 25c.

var. alba. A form of the preceding with white flowers. 25c.

L. diurna fl. pl. Red Campion. Deep red flowers in clusters; from early spring until late summer; 2 feet. 50c.

L. Viscaria splendens fl. pl. Double bright rose; one of the best perennials; 1 foot. June. 25c.

LYSIMACHIA. Loosestrife

L. clethroides. Long dense spikes of starry-white flowers; 2 feet. July. 25c.

L. nummularia. Moneywort. Creeping habit; small, yellow, bell-shaped flowers in June; fine for hanging-baskets and covering rockwork. 25c.

L. thyrsiflora. Yellow flowers, smaller than those of *L. vulgaris;* 4 feet. July. 25c.

L. vulgaris. Yellow, bell-shaped flowers; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.

LYTHRUM. Purple Loosestrife

L. roseum. Long, branching spikes of pink flowers; 2 to 3 feet. July and August. 25c.

L. Salicaria. Spiked Loosestrife. Reddish purple flowers; very showy; 2 to 3 feet. July and August. 25c.

MONARDA. Horse-mint, or Balm

Pretty plants producing bright red flowers.

M. didyma. Bee-Balm, or Oswego Tea. Scarlet flowers; a very showy plant in the garden; 2 to 3 feet. June to August. 25c.

ŒNOTHERA. Evening Primrose

Œ. glauca. var. Fraserii. Golden yellow flowers; very showy; 15 inches. June to August. 25c.

OPHIOPOGON

O. Jaburan fol. aurea variegata. Broad, grassy foliage margined with yellow; dense spikes of violet-blue flowers; 1 to 3 feet. August. 25c.

OROBUS. Bitter-Vetch

O. niger. Purple flowers. 25c.

PAPAVER. Poppy

Showy perennials with large flowers, of rich and striking colors.

P. orientale. Oriental Poppy. Deep scarlet; large; very showy; eighteen inches. June. 25c.

PENTSTEMON

Very ornamental plants, producing long spikes of showy flowers in great abundance.

P. barbatus. Scarlet; 3 feet. July. 25c.

var. Torreyi. Bright scarlet; 3 to 4 feet. Middle of July. 25c.

PHLOX

These are justly esteemed as the finest of herbaceous plants. They are of dwarf habit, perfectly hardy, of very easy culture, and yield a profusion of bright, showy bloom. They are hardly equalled by any other hardy plant for the decoration of the garden.

P. amœna. Lovely Phlox. Flowers pinkish purple, completely covering the plant in spring. One of the best early-flowering species. 25c.

P. procumbens. Lilac, with violet marks near the eye; three inches. May. 25c.

P. subulata. Moss Pink. Spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers pinkish purple, with a darker center, and produced in wonderful profusion in April or May. 25c.

var. alba. A white flowering variety of the above. Very showy when in flower, presenting to the eye masses of bloom like sheets of snow. 25c.

PHYSOSTEGIA. False Dragonhead

P. Virginica. Flesh or purple flowers in dense spike-like racemes; 2 to 3 feet. July. 25c.

var. alba. White, tubular flowers in dense racemes; 2 to 3 feet. July. 25c.

PLATYCODON. Campanula

Ornamental showy plants, of erect habit of growth and showy bell-shaped flowers.

P. grandiflorum. Large, fine blue flowers; 2 to 3 feet. June and July. 25c.

P. grandiflorum album semi-pleno. White; 2 to 3 feet. 25c.

POLEMONIUM. Jacob's Ladder

P. cæruleum. Terminal panicles of blue bell-shaped flowers; 2 feet. Valuable. 25c.

P. Himalaicum. Azure-blue flowers, fern-like foliage; 2 feet. May, June. 25c.

POLYGONUM. Mountain Fleece

P. amplexicaule oxyphyllum. Feathery white plumes of fragrant flowers, 3 to 4 feet. September and October. 25c.

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil

P. O'Briana. Blush and salmon; fine; 2 feet. July and August. 25c.

P. Russelliana. Deep red, shaded with maroon; 2 feet. July and August. 25c.

PRIMULA. Primrose

All very desirable plants for the garden.

P. acaulis. Common European Primrose. A fine collection. 25c.

P. auricula. All colors mixed. 25c.

P. veris. Cowslip. Flowers bright yellow in terminal umbels, in spring and early summer. 25c.

PULMONARIA. Lungwort

P. angustifolia. Fine violet flowers; 1 foot. April. 25c.

P. maculata. Blue flowers; distinct, blotched foliage; a very fine border plant. 25c.

PYRETHRUM

P. uliginosum. Giant Daisy. A fine plant, bearing white flowers with a yellow disk in profusion; 4 to 5 feet. September. 25c.

P. King Oscar. A garden variety with double, crimson-scarlet flowers like an Aster; 1 to 2 feet. June. 25c.

RANUNCULUS. Buttercup

These are among the best of early spring flowers, being very effective.

R. aconitifolius luteo pleno. Double orange yellow Crowfoot; 2 feet. May and June. 25c.

R. bulbosus. Yellow; double; handsome foliage; 15 inches. May. 25c.

R. speciosus fl. pl. Large, double, orange yellow flowers; 6 to 9 inches. 25c.

RUDBECKIA. Cone Flower

Among the most valuable hardy plants, producing showy golden yellow flowers.

R. fulgida. Orange yellow, center dark purple. July. 25c.

R. hirta. Large yellow flowers, with dark center; 1 to 2 feet; a valuable summer flowering plant. June and July. 25c.

R. laciniata fl. pl. Golden Glow, or Summer Chrysanthemum. A large, showy plant, attaining in good soil a height of 6 to 8 feet the same season planted. Flowers 3½ inches in diameter, double, well formed, and of a deep golden yellow color, resembling yellow Chrysanthemums, and borne on long stems which render them suitable for cutting. Plants bloom profusely from July till September. 25c.

GERMAN IRIS IN FLOWER IN OUR NURSERIES

Rudbeckia nitida. Large light yellow flowers; a splendid late flowering plant; showy at a distance; 6 feet. September. 25c.

R. sub-tomentosa. Brilliant lemon yellow flowers in autumn; 5 feet. 25c.

SALVIA. Sage

All species here named are very ornamental and desirable.

S. bicolor. Blue and white. 25c.

S. rubicunda. Rosy purple flowers; 1 foot. June. 25c.

S. spelmina. Deep blue; 2 feet. July. 25c.

S. verticillata. Lilac blue; 2 feet. July. 25c.

SANGUINARIA. Bloodroot

S. Canadensis. One of the most desirable and handsome native plants, with roundish palmate-lobed leaves; flowers pure white in April or May; 6 inches. 25c.

SAPONARIA. Soapwort

S. ocymoides. Rock Soapwort. A beautiful dwarf spreading perennial; completely covered in June with rosy pink flowers; 6 inches. 25c.

SAXIFRAGA. Saxifrage

A very interesting and beautiful group of plants, with large, handsome, luxuriant foliage, and showy flowers in early spring; strongly recommended for decorative purposes.

S. cordifolia var. purpurea. Rich purple flowers; effective. 25c.

S. lingulata rosea. Rose colored. 25c.

S. lingulata rubra. Red, with dark red foliage; earliest; 6 inches. April and May. 25c.

S. Schmidtii. Red; fine. May. 50c.

S. speciosa. Purple flowers; 9 inches. April and May. 25c.

SCABIOSA. Scabious

S. caucasica. A large spreading plant growing from 1½ to 3 feet high; flowers pale lilac blue on long slender stalks. June to September. 50c.

SCIRPUS. Club Grass, or Rush

S. Holoschœnus variegatus. Spikelets minute, crowded into heads from 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter. A very ornamental, hardy plant. 25c.

SEDUM. Stone-crop

The Sedums are of spreading habit, and are valuable for rockeries, baskets, etc. The collection embraces the finest varieties.

S. acre. Good for edging; yellow flowers; 3 inches. 25c.

S. Aizoon. Flat heads of yellow flowers; long, narrow leaves; 12 to 18 inches. 25c.

S. album. White, with small foliage; 3 inches; very pretty. 25c.

S. anacampseros. Purple flowers. 25c.

S. cruceatum. White, cross-shaped foliage; 6 inches. July. 25c.

S. Kamtschaticum. Golden-yellow, lance-leaved; 9 inches. July. 25c.

S. Maximowiczii. Yellow; 1 foot. July. 25c.

S. populifolium. Poplar-leaved; creamy-white; 6 inches. August. 25c.

S. robustum, or monstrosum. Young growth, sometimes flattened, giving it a fan-shaped appearance; curious; 3 inches. June. 25c.

S. speciosum rubrum. Dwarf, with dark red flowers; fine; 6 inches. July. 25c.

S. spectabile. Showy Sedum. A splendid fall flowering species; 1½ to 2 feet high, and bearing showy clusters of rosy purple flowers. 25c.

S. Telephium hybridum. Dark purple foliage, contrasting finely with *album*; distinct. 25c.

S. Telephium purpureum. Purple flowers and foliage; 1 foot. August. 25c.

SEMPERVIVUM. House-Leek

S. tectorum. A splendid rock plant. 25c.

SIDALCEA

S. candida. Pure white flowers on long spikes; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.

SILENE. Catchfly

S. alpestris. Alpine Catchfly. Flowers large, white, in panicles; 3 to 6 inches. June. 25c.

S. maritima. Sea Catchfly. A dwarf plant, 2 to 4 inches high; flowers white, about 1 inch across. June. 25c.

S. Saxifraga. Petals yellowish above, and reddish brown on the under side; 3 to 6 inches. June to August. 25c.

SILPHIUM. Rosin-Plant

S. perfoliatum. Cup Plant. Tall growing plants with large, showy yellow flowers; suitable for large gardens; 8 feet. July and August. 25c.

SPIRÆA. Meadow-Sweet

Among the most ornamental and valuable of Herbaceous Plants, and of easy culture.

S. Aruncus. Goat's Beard. Large panicles of creamy-white flowers; one of the best border plants; 3 to 4 feet. June. 25c.

S. astilboides. White flowers in panicles; fine; 2 feet. June. 25c.

var. floribunda. White flowers; compact and graceful. 25c.

S. Filipendula. Dropwort. Large showy heads of white flowers, tinged with rose; fine foliage; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.

var. fl. pl. Double Dropwort. Double white flowers; fern-like foliage; 1 to 2 feet. One of the best and most showy perennials. 25c.

S. Humboldtii. Greenish flowers. June. 25c.

S. Kamtschatica. A tall-growing species with large foliage and panicles of white flowers; 4 to 5 feet. July. 25c.

S. lobata. Queen of the Prairie. Flowers deep rose, in large heads; of a robust habit; contrasts finely with *Ulmaria fl. pl.*; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.

S. palmata elegans. A choice variety having large corymbs of white flowers with red anthers; 2 feet. June. 25c.

S. Ulmaria fl. pl. Double White Meadow-sweet. A very desirable hardy plant; 2 feet. June. 25c.

STACHYS. Woundwort

S. lanata. Flowers in purple spikes with soft, woolly foliage; 1 foot. July. 25c.

STATICE. Sea-lavender

S. latifolia. Broad, luxuriant foliage; large trusses of lilac flowers; very fine for bouquets when dried; 18 inches. July. 25c.

STELLARIA. Stitchwort

S. Holostea. Profuse bloomer; large white flowers; 6 inches. May and June. 25c.

STOKESIA. Stoke's Aster

S. cyanea. A native species producing beautiful sky-blue flowers like a China-Aster; September until frosts. One of the handsomest native plants; 12 inches. 25c.

TANACETUM. Tansy

T. vulgaris var. crispum. Crisp-leaved Tansy. 25c.

THERMOPSIS

T. Caroliniana. Yellow pea-shaped flowers in June and July; 4 feet. 25c.

THYMUS. Thyme

T. vulgaris. Common Thyme. Small lilac flowers, with a robust habit, of exceedingly aromatic flavor and fragrance; 6 inches. June and July. 25c.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort

Showy native plants, forming erect bushes 18 to 24 inches in height; flowers produced in the greatest profusion all summer.

T. Virginica. Blue. 25c.

var. alba. White. 25c.

TRILLIUM. Wake-Robin

Very effective and showy early flowering native plants, deserving a place in every garden.

T. grandiflorum. Large-flowered Wake-Robin. White; 6 to 9 inches. April. 25c.

TRITOMA. Kniphofia. Flame-flower. Torch Lily. Red Hot-Poker

Splendid late blooming plants; flower stems 3 to 4 feet in height, with spikes a foot or more in length, of rich, pendent, orange red and scarlet tubulous flowers. Require a slight covering in winter. 30c.

TROLLIUS. Globe Flower

T. Caucasicus. Orange Globe. Flowers very large, globular, and of a deep orange color; continues in bloom all summer. One of the best. 50c.

T. Europæus. Flowers yellow like Buttercups; very pretty; 18 inches. June. 25c.

TUNICA

T. saxifraga. Rock Tunica. Small rose-colored flowers; blooms all summer; of dwarf, spreading habit; delicate foliage; fine for edging. 25c.

UVULARIA. Bellwort

U. grandiflora. Pale yellow, bell-shaped flowers, from the axils of the leaves; 18 inches. April. 25c.

VERNONIA. Great Ironweed

V. Arkansana. Bears heads of showy, deep purple flowers; a good late bloomer; a striking plant; 4 feet. September and October. 25c.

VERONICA. Speedwell

V. amethystina. Amethyst blue; 12 to 18 inches. June. 25c.

V. gentianoides. Pale blue, with azure; 1 to 2 feet. May and June. 25c.

V. longifolia subsessilis. Flowers of a beautiful amethyst blue; extra fine; 2 feet. August to October. 50c.

V. rupestris. A fine creeping form with showy spikes of handsome blue flowers; 4 inches. May and June. 25c.

V. verbenacea. A trailing species; blue flowers. 25c.

V. Virginica. White spikes; 3 to 5 feet. August and September. 25c.

V. spicata var. rosea. Purplish pink flowers in spikes; 15 to 18 inches. July. 25c.

VINCA. Myrtle, or Periwinkle

V. cærulea minor. A blue flowering, trailing evergreen. 25c.

V. elegantissima alba. White flowers and glossy green oval foliage. 25c.

V. herbacea. Blue flowers; early; narrow foliage; very pretty. 25c.

V. major variegata. Trailing habit; leaves broadly margined with yellow. A fine basket plant. 25c.

V. purpurea pleno. Double purple flowers. 25c.

VIOLA ODORATA. Sweet Violet

V. Marie Louise. Very large, double fragrant flowers, lavender blue and white; forces well. 25c.

V. Queen Victoria. Large, violet-blue flowers, single; very fragrant; one of the hardiest of all. 25c.

VINCETOXICUM

V. acuminatum. Mosquito Plant. Clusters of pretty white flowers all summer; 1 to 2 feet. 25c.

YUCCA. Spanish Bayonet

Has a fine appearance; the stem is covered with large, bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid; valuable for rockwork, and effective in clumps on the lawn.

Y. filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Thread-leaved, creamy-white; 3 to 4 feet. July. 25c.

PART III.

ROSE DEPARTMENT

The Rose is a specialty with us and we propagate it on a most extensive scale.

We annually import all new varieties of apparent merit and carefully test them, retaining only such kinds as prove meritorious, and the same course is pursued with regard to novelties originated in this country, so that our collection embraces the best.

We endeavor, in our Catalogue, to present the merits of each variety fairly and faithfully, being cautious not to overpraise, preferring to say too little rather than too much. Recognizing the importance of robust, healthy habit, hardiness and freedom of bloom, combined with beauty of flower, we propagate largely varieties possessing these characteristics, and most strongly and confidently recommend such kinds for general planting; and we also give due attention to those choice and beautiful varieties which are less vigorous or robust, and which therefore require extra care to be grown to perfection. In the hands of the rose lover these moderate growers receive the attention they justly deserve, and amply repay the skill and care bestowed upon them.

Our immense stock and great variety of hardy roses enable us to furnish assortments adapted to various purposes, and intending purchasers are invited to examine our lists, and whenever we can be of any assistance in making selections our services will be cheerfully given.

For the convenience of our customers we have placed on page 100 an alphabetical list of all the roses described in this Catalogue.

MANETTI STOCK

We propagate Roses principally by budding them low on the Manetti. We find many varieties of Roses grown on this stock adapt themselves to a greater range of climate and soil, bloom more profusely, endure better the heat of the Summer, and make far stronger plants than if grown on their own roots. Many object to budded Roses on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out; but if proper attention is paid to the planting, this will rarely be an annoyance.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep, so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth. We cannot too forcibly direct attention to the above rule.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, Etc.

When to Plant.—If the situation be not too much exposed where the Roses are to be set out, we prefer *Fall planting for all hardy kinds.* Dormant plants set out in the Spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than the Rose. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and *firmly pressed in with the foot,* taking care not to bruise the roots.

Pruning.—This operation is best performed during March. Most Roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. *All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this.* As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides Spring pruning, many kinds of Hybrid Perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in Autumn.

Protection.—All Roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches, *oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.*

Insects.—If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few simple directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled. The Aphis is among the most annoying foes, and particularly infests plants in houses; healthy plants in the garden are but little liable to its attacks. There are numerous recipes for its destruction, and the cultivator can use those which are most convenient and efficacious.

The vapor of tobacco is very effective in destroying insects. It is customary to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which being moistened by the syringing creates a vapor which is destructive to insect life.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes it appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over, and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects, such as the saw fly, larvæ, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing, vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain.

For the rose bug, hand picking must be resorted to; it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil-soap, and all such applications.

Mildew.—This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

See also Page 3

Amateurs in ordering will do well to leave the selections to us so far as possible, *but our list is open to all to make their own selections.* Purchasers, however, will please say if they wish us to substitute in case all the varieties ordered cannot be supplied. In such case we always endeavor to send something *better,* where it is possible, than the kind called for.

Roses by Express.—*When no directions are given as to what way the plants are to be sent, we always forward by Express at the purchaser's cost.* The plants which we send in this way (except the new and very scarce varieties) are one-year-old buds, and are dormant. *These plants are the only ones suitable for immediate* **effective** *results.*

Note carefully the habit of growth as stated in the description, and you will not be disappointed in the size of the plants. We have the very best quality of each kind that it is possible to grow.

ARRANGEMENT

We divide the Rose Department of the Catalogue into two divisions:

Division 1. **Summer Roses**, or those which bloom in June and July only. This includes the Ayrshire, Climbing Polyantha, or Ramblers, Prairie, Wichuriana, Austrian, Moss, Hybrid Sweet Briars, Damask, Provence and Hybrid China or Gallica classes.

Division 2. **Perpetual or Autumnal Roses**, or those which bloom more than once in one season; many of them bloom at intervals from May to November, notably the Teas and Hybrid Teas. This division includes the Dwarf Polyantha, Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Noisette and Rugosa classes.

Whenever known, we give the raiser's name and the year when the variety was sent out.

ABBREVIATIONS USED, DESCRIBING THE HABIT OF GROWTH

Vig.—For vigorous, being those varieties which are most rampant in growth and produce long, strong shoots.

Free.—Varieties which rank next to the above in growth.

Mod.—Moderate; these make a fair compact growth, but less strong than the preceding.

Dwf.—These are the most delicate or slow growing sorts.

ABBREVIATIONS, describing the classes to which the varieties belong.

A.—Austrian.
Ay.—Ayrshire.
Cl. Pol.—Climbing Polyantha.
Dam.—Damask.
H. Ch.—Hybrid China.
H. B.—Hybrid Briar.
H. N.—Hybrid Noisette.
H. P.—Hybrid Perpetual.
H. Rug.—Hybrid Rugosa.
H. T.—Hybrid Tea.
M.—Moss.
Pol.—Polyantha.
P.—Prairie.
Prov.—Provence.
Rug.—Rugosa.
S.—Scotch.
T.—Tea.
Wich.—Wichuriana.

MANNER OF DESCRIPTION

1st.—**Habit of Growth.**—Vig., free, mod., dwf.

2d.—**Color.**—The prevailing shade in the most perfect development of the flower.

3d.—**Size.**—Small. Flowers from 1 to 2 inches in diameter.
Medium, " " 2 3 " "
Large, " " 3 4 " "
Very large, " " 4 5 " "

4th.—**Fullness.**—Semi-Double. With 2 to 4 rows of petals. Double. Having more than 4 rows of petals, but which show the stamens when fully blown. Full. When the stamens are hid.

5th.—**Form.**—Cupped. Inner petals shorter than the outer ones, the latter stand erect and are generally somewhat incurved. Globular. Outer petals are concave with convex edges, folding richly one about the other, tapering from the center. Flat. The surface of the flower is level or nearly even, and all the petals are exposed to view.

6th.—Peculiarities of foliage, thorns, number of leaflets, fragrance, etc.

It is hoped that the above will make intelligible the terms used to describe the different varieties.

PRICES OF ROSES

LARGE DORMANT FIELD GROWN BUDDED PLANTS BY EXPRESS

50 cts. each, $3.50 per 10, $25 per 100, except where noted.

All large planters who have not bought of us are urged to visit our grounds and see the quality of the plants we offer; we are sure they will be convinced of the superiority of our stock, and that the best are the cheapest.

Particular attention is called to the care we have always exercised in keeping our stock true to name, and also that, with a very few exceptions, separately noted, we grow those sorts only that are thoroughly distinct, and of *healthy* habit.

CLIMBING ROSE—DOROTHY PERKINS

DIVISION I.—SUMMER ROSES

BLOOMING IN JUNE AND JULY

CLASS I.—CLIMBING AND TRAILING ROSES

AYRSHIRE ROSES

These are of slender, rapid growth, often running fifteen feet in one season, and are used in covering buildings, etc. They do not require rich soil, and should be pruned very little, or not at all.

Bennett's Seedling, *vig.* (*Bennett,* 1840.) Pure white double flowers of medium size. 50c.

CLIMBING POLYANTHA ROSES (Ramblers)

The popular "Crimson Rambler" is the type of this family and is still regarded as one of the best climbers grown. Since its introduction a few years ago many new varieties of sterling merit have been brought out so that the collection now offered embraces a charming and varied assortment, of both double and single flowered varieties of every shade of color, all well adapted for covering arches, pillars, pergolas, verandahs, trellises, etc. They are all vigorous growers and produce their flowers abundantly and in large trusses.

Blush Rambler, *vig.* (*B. R. Cant & Sons,* 1903.) In growth similar to Crimson Rambler, flowers single, perfectly round, very fragrant, and produced in large clusters; color a rich blush. A free bloomer. $1.00.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert, *vig.* (*Dingee & Conard.*) A strong growing, climbing sport of the well-known Clothilde Soupert. 50c.

Crimson Rambler. (*Turner,* 1894.) The wonderful Japanese Rose, by far the most important and valuable acquisition of recent years. It is a running or climbing rose of vigorous habit, strong and rapid growth, with handsome shining foliage, and produces in marvelous abundance clusters of the brightest crimson semi-double roses. Its clustered form, its brilliancy, the abundance of its bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without falling or losing their brilliancy, are qualities which make this a great favorite. For verandahs, walls, pillars, and fences, it is a most suitable plant. If grown in beds and pegged down it produces marvelous heads of bloom, or it can be grown in bush form and thus becomes a most striking object. But it is not only for out-door use that it is valuable; it can be employed most satisfactorily for decorating in-doors when grown in pots, and for forcing at Easter time when pot-grown specimens bring high prices. 50c.

Dawson, *vig.* (*Jackson Dawson.*) A vigorous and hardy plant with a tendency to climb high. Flowers are clustered like those of the *Rosa Multiflora.* They are quite full, of a deep pink color, and very fragrant. 50c.

Debutante, *vig.* (*M. H. Walsh,* 1903.) Very double, in clusters, soft pink, fragrant. $1.00.

Helene, *vig.* (*P. Lambert,* 1899.) Large, pale violet rose, with yellowish white center and borne in clusters. A strong grower and free bloomer; effective. 50c.

Leuchtstern, *vig.* (*J. C. Schmidt,* 1899.) Single, in large clusters, bright rose with a distinct white eye, like a Cineraria; foliage and habit resembling Crimson Rambler. A very distinct and valuable variety. 50c.

Mrs. F. W. Flight, *vig.* (*Flight,* 1905.) Pink with white center; semi-double. $1.00.

Multiflora Japonica. A charming species, introduced from Japan more than a century ago, but only recently brought to notice. It is exceedingly free-blooming, and towards the end of June the plant is covered with great clusters of small white, single, sweetly fragrant flowers, in which the golden-colored anthers make a charming contrast with the snowy-white petals. It is extremely hardy and grows rapidly, and is a valuable shrub. 50c.

Paul's Carmine Pillar, *vig.* (*Paul & Son,* 1896.) Very large, single, bright rosy carmine, and produced abundantly. Grows ten to twelve feet in a season. 50c.

Philadelphia Rambler, *vig.* An improvement on the famous Crimson Rambler, flowers being larger, much more double, and of a lighter crimson color. 50c.

Pink Rambler (*Euphrosine*), *vig.* (*P. Lambert,* 1896.) Medium size, pink, in clusters, very pretty. 50c.

Psyche, *vig.* (*Paul & Son,* 1899.) Pale rosy pink, base of petals salmon yellow. 50c.

Queen Alexandra, *vig.* (*Veitch,* 1901.) Rosy pink, produced in clusters, a strong grower and free bloomer. 50c.

Rubin, *vig.* (*J. C. Schmidt,* 1900.) Resembles Crimson Rambler, but has larger flowers of a deep red or ruby color. Very attractive. 50c.

Tausendschon, *vig.* (*J. C. Schmidt,* 1906.) Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine; large trusses, sweetly scented. Said to be very desirable. $1.00.

The Lion, *vig.* (*Paul & Son,* 1901.) Large, single, deep rich crimson, with white eye. A fine pillar rose. $1.00.

CLIMBING POLYANTHA ROSES—Continued

Waltham Rambler, *vig.* (*W. Paul & Son*, 1902.) An attractive variety, bearing large panicles of rosy pink single flowers, slightly paler in the center and showing the yellow stamens. A strong grower. $1.00.

Wedding Bells, *vig.* (*M. H. Walsh*, 1904.) White, base of petals soft pink; very free flowering. $1.00.

White Rambler (*Thalia*), *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1896.) Small or medium, daisy-like, pretty white flowers in large clusters; fragrant, very ornamental. 50c.

Yellow Rambler (*Aglaia*), *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1896.) Yellow in bud, but white when fully open; when half open the flowers are tinged with yellow, slightly fragrant. Plant vigorous and free-blooming; hardy, very pretty and desirable. 50c.

PRAIRIE ROSES

These are among the most valuable of climbers. The foliage is rough, large, with five leaflets generally of a dark color; for rapidity of growth they equal the Ayrshires, and surpass all climbers in hardiness. The flowers are produced in large clusters late in the season when other summer Roses are gone. When it is desired to cover walls, unsightly buildings, etc., with Roses, none will be found to do the work so efficiently as varieties of the Prairie Rose.

Baltimore Belle, *vig.* (*Samuel Feast*, 1843.) Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine. 50c.

Queen of the Prairie, *vig.* (*Samuel Feast*, 1843.) Bright rosy red, frequently with white stripe. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated. 50c.

Setigera. The Michigan or Prairie Rose. Now that single roses are so popular, this variety will be much sought after. It is a climber, and when trained over a verandah makes a beautiful display. Large, single flowers, of a deep rose color. 50c.

WICHURIANA ROSES (Climbing and Trailing)

This section embraces some very valuable and interesting material for covering rockwork, creeping over banks and tree stumps, also for use as pillar roses. The hybrids introduced in the last few years are remarkable for their beauty and will have many admirers as soon as they become known. The many acquisitions in this class should result in creating a fresh interest in Rose culture.

Alberic Barbier, *vig.* (*Barbier*, 1900.) Semi-double or double, in clusters; creamy white, canary yellow in center, darker yellow in bud; fragrant. A strong grower. $1.00.

Dorothy Perkins, *vig.* (*Perkins*, 1902.) Large for a rose of this class, very double, of a beautiful shell pink color, sweetly scented, and borne in clusters of thirty or forty. One of the best. 50c.

Edmond Proust, *vig.* (*Barbier*, 1902.) Coppery carmine; very free flowering. $1.00.

Elisa Robichon, *vig.* (*Barbier*, 1902.) Lilac rose; pale yellow at base of petals; very free flowering. $1.00.

Farquhar, *vig.* (*Farquhar & Co.*, 1904.) Large, double, bright pink, in clusters, on long stems; fine. 50c.

Hiawatha, *vig.* (*M. H. Walsh*, 1905.) Single, bright crimson, large yellow stamens, producing a brilliant contrast—exceedingly free flowering—one of the best of the class. $1.00.

Lady Gay, *vig.* (*M. H. Walsh*, 1903.) Beautiful rose pink; very free flowering; one of the best. 50c.

Rene Andre, *vig.* (*Barbier*, 1900.) Semi-double; buds saffron yellow, tinted orange red, turning pinkish white; fragrant. A strong grower. $1.00.

Wichuriana. Memorial Rose. From Japan; it is a low trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the Ivy. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion in clusters on the end of every branch, after the June roses are past, from the first week in July throughout the month. They are pure white, 1½ to 2 inches across, with yellow stamens, and have a strong fragrance. It is quite hardy, with the exception of the latest immature growth, which may be cut back to some extent. This variety has proved valuable as a covering for banks, rockeries, etc., and for use in cemeteries. 50c.

Wichuriana Rubra, *vig.* (*Barbier*, 1900.) Single, bright scarlet, in large clusters, with orange red stamens. Beautiful and effective. $1.00.

William C. Egan, *vig.* Large, very full, silvery pink, in clusters; fine. 50c.

CLASS II.—AUSTRIAN OR YELLOW ROSES

These require careful pruning. Remove weakly wood altogether, and only shorten a few inches the shoots left for flowering. If pruned close they will not bloom, as the flowers are produced from the terminal shoots of the old wood.

Austrian Copper, *vig.* (*J. Gerard*, 1596.) Flowers single, brilliant coppery red, outside of petals dull gold. Very effective. $1.00.

Austrian Yellow, *vig.* (*J. Gerard*, 1596.) Single flowers, rich golden yellow. $1.00.

Harrison's Yellow, *free.* (*Harrison*, 1830.) Golden yellow; medium size, semi-double. A freer bloomer than Persian. 50c.

AUSTRIAN OR YELLOW ROSES—Continued

Persian Yellow, *free.* (*Willock,* 1830.) Bright yellow, small, nearly full. It is desirable to grow more than one plant, and by pruning one this year in the usual way, and the other plant the next year, annual crops of flowers may be had. 50c.

Soleil d'Or, *vig.* (*Pernet Ducher,* 1900.) Large, full and globular, fragrant; buds conical shaped; color varying from gold and orange yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium red. $1.00.

CLASS III.—MOSS ROSES

This is a favorite class with everyone, on account of the beautiful buds, which, for bouquets and cut flowers, are invaluable.

They are subject, as a class, to mildew, and require close pruning and high culture. They amply repay careful attention by the increased size and beauty of the flowers. They are all very hardy. The foliage is generally somewhat crimpled, and has mostly seven leaflets.

The charm of a Moss Rose is the bud. Such kinds as the *Common*, *Gracilis*, and *Crested*, with graceful buds, are especially recommended.

Blanche Moreau, *vig.* (*Moreau-Robert,* 1880.) Pure white, large, full, and of perfect form; the buds and flowers produced in clusters and freely furnished with a deep green moss. A valuable variety. 50c.

Common Moss, *free.* Pale rose; very beautiful buds; a great favorite. 50c.

Comtesse de Murinais, *vig.* (*Vibert,* 1843.) White, tinged with flesh. 50c.

Crested Moss, *free.* (*Vibert,* 1827.) Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew. A fragrant, very beautiful rose. 50c.

Crimson Globe. (*W. Paul & Son,* 1891.) Large, full, deep crimson, perfectly globular. A fine variety. 50c.

Gracilis, *free.* Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses. 50c.

Princess Adelaide, *vig.* (*Laffay,* 1845.) Pale rose, of medium size and good form; foliage often blotched or variegated. Good in bud and flower. Do not prune this variety severely. 50c.

Salet, *free or vig.* (*Lacharme,* 1854.) Light rose, large, full, pretty in bud. 50c.

White Bath, *mod.* (*Salter,* 1817.) White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best White Moss. 50c.

CLASS IV.—LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEET BRIARS

Vig. (*Lord Penzance,* 1894 and 1895.)

Apart from their extreme beauty they are most interesting, being crosses between common Sweet Briar and various other roses. Like their parent, the common Sweet Briar, the foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are single and of beautiful tints.

Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose. 50c.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson. 50c.

Green Mantle. Bright pink. 50c.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn or ecru. 50c.

CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

In this class we place the varieties of Summer Roses grown by us, that are not described in the preceding classes.

Centifolia, Cabbage, or Common Provence [Prov.], *free.* Rose color; large size, globular form; very fragrant. A superb variety. 50c.

Common Sweet Briar (Rosa rubiginosa). The well-known old variety, famous for the fragrance of its foliage. 50c.

Madame Hardy, *Damask, vig.* (*Hardy,* 1832.) White, large, very full, flat form; highly fragrant. 50c.

Madame Plantier [H. Ch.], *free.* (*Plantier,* 1835.) Pure white, above medium size; full. Produced in great abundance early in the season. Foliage rather small, seven leaflets. One of the best white roses for hedges and for massing in groups. 50c.

Moschata Alba. (Single Musk Rose.) Large single white flowers, slightly tinged pink. A distinct, pretty flower. 50c.

Stanwell Perpetual [S.], *mod.* (*Lee.*) Blush, medium size; double, delicately scented; foliage very small. A hybrid which blooms in the Autumn. Blossoms very early in Spring. 50c.

WHITE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE—FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

DIVISION II.
PERPETUAL OR AUTUMNAL ROSES

Blooming Continually, or at Intervals from June to November

CLASS I.—HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class thrives the best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots should be closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like *Alfred Colomb, Mme. Victor Verdier*, etc., are most deliciously perfumed.

Although they are styled perpetual bloomers, none of them are such in reality. However, many of them yield a fair second crop of flowers in the Autumn, which is very acceptable. Aside from this, there is no class, take it all in all, so popular and which gives such general satisfaction.

Alfred Colomb, *free.* (*Lacharme,* 1865.) Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort; foliage large and handsome. One of the most useful of all sorts for general cultivation. 50c.

American Beauty, *vig.* (*Hon. G. Bancroft.*) Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; especially desirable for forcing. 50c.

Anne de Diesbach, *vig.* (*Lacharme,* 1858.) Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large. A superior garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest. Valuable for forcing. 50c.

Baron de Bonstetten, *vig.* (*Liabaud,* 1871.) Rich velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort. 50c.

Baroness Rothschild, *mod. or dwf.* (*Pernet,* 1867.) Light pink; cupped form; very symmetrical; without fragrance. Very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest exhibition varieties; very hardy and a late bloomer. 50c.

Captain Hayward, *vig.* (*Bennett,* 1894.) Flowers very large; color bright carmine crimson; vigorous and free-flowering. 50c.

Charles Lefebvre, *free or mod.* (*Lacharme,* 1861.) Reddish crimson, very velvety and rich, but fading quickly; large, full and beautifully formed. Foliage and wood light reddish green; few thorns of light red. A splendid rose. 50c.

Clio, *vig.* (*Wm. Paul & Son,* 1895.) Flowers large, in clusters, of fine globular form, flesh-color shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous; handsome foliage. One of the best roses. 50c.

Countess of Oxford, *mod.* (*Guillot-pere,* 1869.) Bright carmine, fading in the sun; very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless; foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in the bud; valuable for forcing. 50c.

Earl of Dufferin, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons,* 1887.) Rich brilliant velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance. A vigorous grower. One of the finest dark roses. It should be in every collection. 50c.

Eugene Furst, *vig.* (*Soupert & Notting,* 1876.) Velvety crimson shaded with deep crimson; large and full, of good shape; fragrant. A fine dark Rose; best in Autumn. 50c.

Fisher Holmes, *free or vig.* (*E. Verdier,* 1865.) Deep glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose. 50c.

Francois Levet, *vig.* (*A. Leret,* 1880.) Cherry red; medium size; well formed; very free bloomer. Valuable on account of its vigorous habit. 50c.

Francois Michelon, *free.* (*Leret,* 1871.) Deep carmine rose; very large, full, and of fine globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. Habit very erect. A distinct, choice sort; excellent late in June and July, when other varieties are gone, and also in the Autumn. 50c.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen), *vig.* (*P. Lambert,* 1900.) Flowers very large, beautiful, pure white. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced and one of the best novelties of recent years. 50c.

Of the varieties distributed in 1900, Frau Karl Druschki, although new to the analysis, takes up a position at No. 17. This is in itself a remarkable performance for any new rose, and only shows what a general favorite with exhibitors this beautiful pure white, H. P. has already become. Years ago we had to be content with Mme. Lacharme, which came out as a H. P. in 1873, and since then we have welcomed in turn Mabel Morrison (1878), Violette Bouyer (1881), Merveille de Lyon (1882), White Baroness (1888), Margaret Dickson (1891), and Marchioness of Londonderry (1893), but none nearly as warmly as we now welcome this sterling acquisition—Frau Karl Druschki. In the first place it is pure white, which none of its predecessors can lay claim to be, added to which it has a good vigorous habit, and is, moreover, one of the freest flowering, if not the most continuous flowering, of all the H. P's. The raiser of this remarkable Rose—and all honor to him—is Peter Lambert of Trier, in Germany.—*The Garden*, London.

"It is universally admitted to be the best white Hybrid Perpetual in cultivation."

Unmistakably this Rose is the finest novelty of the last few years.—*The Garden*, London.

General Jacqueminot, *vig.* (*Rouselet,* 1853.) Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit; forces well. 50c.

Hugh Dickson, *vig.* (*Hugh Dickson,* 1904.) "Intense crimson, shaded scarlet; very large, full, and magnificent form, with high pointed center; growth upright and vigorous, free and continuous bloomer; the finest of all Autumn roses, very highly perfumed. Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society of England. Finest rose of its color." $1.00.

CRIMSON HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE—MARSHALL P. WILDER

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Continued

Jean Liabaud, *free.* (*Liabaud,* 1875.) Crimson maroon, illumined with scarlet; large, full, fragrant. A very beautiful dark rose. 50c.

John Hopper, *free.* (*Ward,* 1862.) Bright rose with carmine center; large and full. A profuse bloomer and standard sort. 50c.

Lady Helen Stewart, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons,* 1887.) Bright crimson scarlet; large, full, and of perfect form, produced on long stiff stems, highly perfumed; distinct and fine. A beautiful and valuable variety. 50c.

Madame Gabriel Luizet, *vig. or free.* (*Liabaud,* 1878.) Pink, distinct, very large, cupped-shaped; somewhat fragrant. One of the choicest. 50c.

Madame Victor Verdier, *mod.* (*E. Verdier,* 1863.) Carmine-crimson; large, full, very fragrant; excellent. 50c.

Magna Charta, *vig.* (*W. Paul,* 1876.) Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent rose. Valuable for forcing. 50c.

Marchioness of Lorne, *vig.* (*W. Paul & Sons,* 1889.) Large, full, cupped shape; buds long and handsome, rich and fulgent rose-color, shaded with vivid carmine, remarkable for its perpetual habit. 50c.

Marchioness of Londonderry, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons,* 1893.) Flowers of great size, perfectly formed, and carried on stout stems. Color ivory white; petals of great substance, shell shaped and reflexed; free flowering; highly perfumed; growth vigorous and foliage very handsome. One of the finest roses. 50c.

Margaret Dickson, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons,* 1891.) Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped, and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety; foliage very large, dark green. 50c.

Marguerite de St. Amande, *free.* (*Sansal,* 1864.) Bright rose, very beautiful in the bud state; this variety bears fine blooms in the autumn. 50c.

Marie Baumann, *mod.* (*Baumann,* 1863.) Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant. 50c.

Marie Rady, *free.* (*Fontaine,* 1865.) Vermilion, shaded with crimson; large, very full, of fine globular form. A fragrant, superb sort. 50c.

Marshall P. Wilder, *vig.* (*E. & B.,* 1884.) Raised from the seed of *Gen. Jacqueminot.* It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; color cherry-carmine, much like a light colored *Marie Baumann,* or a shade deeper than *Marie Rady,* and very fragrant. In wood, foliage, and form of flower, it resembles *Alfred Colomb,* but the seedling excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness, and freedom of bloom. It continues to bloom profusely long after the other Hybrid Perpetuals are out of flower. In brief, it may be described as an improved *Alfred Colomb.* 50c.

Maurice Bernardin, *vig. or free.* (*Granger,* 1861.) Bright crimson; large, moderately full; a good free blooming sort, generally coming in clusters. 50c.

Mrs. John Laing, *vig.* (*Bennett,* 1887.) Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground. Very desirable. 50c.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons,* 1894.) Color deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals; flowers large, of perfect imbricated form, and freely produced, flowering from early summer until late in autumn. Growth vigorous. 50c.

Oakmont, *vig.* Deep bright rose color, delightfully scented; continues in bloom all summer. 50c.

Paul Neyron, *vig.* (*Levet,* 1869.) Deep rose color; good tough foliage, wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. 50c.

Pierre Notting, *free.* (*Portemer,* 1863.) Deep maroon, illumined with bright crimson, often suffused with velvet; large or very large; globular form, pointed buds; highly scented. A superb dark rose, often at its best in the autumn; should be in every collection. 50c.

Prince Camille de Rohan, *free.* (*E. Verdier,* 1861.) Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid rose. 50c.

Ulrich Brunner, *vig.* (*Levet,* 1881.) Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant vigorous, hardy, and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open air culture. 50c.

Victor Verdier, *mod.* (*Lacharme,* 1859.) Bright rose, with carmine center, a very fresh shade of color; not fragrant; free bloomer; wood nearly smooth. A beautiful rose. 50c.

CLASS II.—RUGOSA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

This valuable and interesting group is of Japanese origin. The plants are vigorous growers, attaining a height of three to four feet, have handsome foliage, and bear seed pods which are very ornamental. These desirable qualities, added to exceptional hardiness, render this one of the most valuable collections in the catalogue for general planting. The flowers of both single and double varieties are beautiful and freely produced, but cannot be used as cut flowers on account of their thorns. The recently introduced doubles like Conrad F. Meyer, Blanc double de Coubert and Nova Zembla, are acquisitions of great merit. They are all continuous bloomers and particularly valuable for garden decoration.

Agnes Emily Carman. A rugosa hybrid obtained by crossing the common pink rugosa with *Harrison's Yellow.* Flowers in clusters; brilliant crimson, of the shade of *Gen. Jacqueminot;* very free blooming, and continuing in bloom nearly all summer; a rampant grower, handsome foliage, and very hardy. 50c.

Atropurpurea, *vig.* (*Paul & Son,* 1900.) Single, very dark crimson. One of the best. $1.00.

Belle Poitevine, *vig.* (*Bruant,* 1895.) Deep rose color. Flowers semi-double. 50c.

Blanc Double de Coubert, *vig.* (*Cochet-Cochet,* 1894.) A variety with double, pure white flowers, possessing a delightful fragrance. A distinct and beautiful rose. 50c.

Conrad F. Meyer, *vig.* (*Froebel,* 1900.) Flowers large, 3½ to 4 inches across, bud well formed, color silvery rose; fragrant; very valuable on account of its hardiness and vigor. $1.00.

"A rose that seems to come midway between La France and Mme. G. Luizet, both in form and color, but with a growth almost as lusty as a Lilac would, I think, be a true description of the above splendid variety. The buds are exquisitely formed and as smooth and clear in coloring as a Tea Rose. They are so abundantly produced and not crowded around the central bud as in most cases, so that disbudding is really not required, for the blooms come of really splendid form and size, quite as large as one could desire. It is deliciously fragrant, and the foliage has that leathery texture that enables it to withstand cutting winds and even slight frosts, so that instead of a plant marred by the climatic vicissitudes of the Spring, we have one a picture of health. I could not name a better rose for a town grower, and it makes an ideal standard, with fine spreading head."—*Garden,* London, Eng.

Madame G. Bruant, *vig.* (*Bruant,* 1888.) An interesting hybrid. In the bud state the flowers are long and pointed, when open, semi-double; pure white and fragrant, and produced freely in clusters at intervals throughout the summer; exceptionally hardy and vigorous; forms a handsome bush. Budded plants. 50c.

Mrs. A. Waterer, *vig.* (*Waterer,* 1898.) Large, semi-double, deep crimson, in clusters. Very fragrant, an excellent variety. $1.00.

Nova Zembla, *vig.* (*Mees,* 1906.) A sport of the Conrad F. Meyer, with large, well-shaped white flowers. Said to be a great acquisition. $1.00.

Rugosa alba, *mod.* A species from Japan. Single, pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented; a splendid shrub. 50c.

Rugosa rubra, *vig.* Another Japan variety. Flowers single, of a most beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red color, and are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant. Makes a beautiful low hedge. 50c.

CLASS III.—HYBRID NOISETTE ROSES

This is a group of considerable importance. They generally flower in small clusters, and bloom freely throughout the year. The flowers are mostly white, and though small are generally of good form. They require a little more care in their protection than the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Coquette des Alpes, *vig. or free.* (*Lacharme,* 1867.) White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; form semi-cupped; wood long-jointed; larger flowers than the others. The strongest grower of the entire class. 50c.

Coquette des Blanches, *vig. or free.* (*Lacharme,* 1872.) Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others. One of the hardiest. Later than the rest in coming into flower. 50c.

CLASS IV.—HYBRID TEA AND TEA ROSES (Half Hardy)

The Roses included in this section are valued especially for their free and continuous blooming qualities which render them particularly useful to plant in beds and groups for the ornamentation of the lawn or to grow in the garden for a supply of cut flowers for decorative purposes.

The collection embraces several of the choicest Roses which can be recommended in the strongest terms to planters with the suggestion that they require better winter protection than do the Hybrid Perpetuals. The plants need to be well banked up with earth and covered with straw or evergreen boughs, while those planted in beds should also be protected with boards to keep off wet and moisture.

The extra care devoted to the Roses in this class will be amply repaid in the satisfactory flowers produced abundantly and continuously during the summer.

Caroline Testout [H. T.], *vig.* (*Pernet Ducher,* 1890.) Large and double, color clear bright rose, very sweet, resembling La France, but of more sturdy habit, very free flowering; one of the best roses. 50c.

HYBRID TEA AND TEA ROSES—Continued

Etoile de France [H. T.], *vig.* (*Pernet Ducher,* 1904.) Velvety crimson, on stiff erect stems, cupped form; continuous and free flowering. Very fragrant. $1.00.

Gruss an Teplitz [H. T.], *vig.* (*Geschwind,* 1898.) Color scarlet shading to velvety crimson, very fragrant, a free grower and most profuse bloomer; handsome foliage, especially valuable as a bedding Rose. We can recommend it as one of the choicest Roses. 50c.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria [H. T.], *vig.* (*Lambert & Reiter,* 1891.) An extra fine white variety, faintly blended with cream color; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form, and it continues beautiful even when fully expanded. Its fragrance is a combination of tea and magnolia, and is very delightful and distinct from that of any other variety. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free flowering, blooming at every shoot. 50c.

Killarney [H. T.], *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons,* 1898.) Color flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink flowers; large buds, long and pointed; and blooms profusely throughout the season. 50c.

La France [H. T.], *mod. or free.* (*Guillot-fils,* 1867.) Raised from seed of a Tea Rose. Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. One of the sweetest and most useful of all Roses. 50c.

Maman Cochet [T.], *vig.* (*S. Cochet,* 1893.) Flowers large, full, clear carmine rose, shaded with salmon yellow. Plant very vigorous and free flowering. 50c.

White Maman Cochet [T.], *vig.* (*Cook,* 1898.) A sport from *Maman Cochet*, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush. 50c.

CLASS V.—DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

IDEAL BEDDING ROSES

ADMIRABLY SUITED FOR BOUQUETS AND BOUTONNIERES

This is a novel, distinct and charming class of Roses. The plant is of dwarf habit and bears abundantly and continuously clusters of dainty, small flowers, of perfect form and of various shades of color. While they are admirably suited to cut for bouquets and boutonnieres, they are ideal bedding roses, and supply a long felt want among Rose Culturists for that purpose. To obtain the best results they should be planted in beds or masses, 25, 50 or 100 plants together, thus insuring a very effective group. Crimson Baby Rambler has proved to be one of the best bedders and the new varieties, Anny Müller, rose color, and Maman Levavasseur, pink, will be greatly prized when known. These important and valuable additions should give a new impetus to Rose culture.

Anny Müller (New Rose-colored Baby Rambler), *vig.* (*J. C. Schmidt,* 1907.) Large clusters of brilliant rose-colored flowers in great profusion. A splendid bedding variety. $1.00.

Cecile Brunner, *mod.* (*Mme. Ducher,* 1880.) Salmon pink, with deep salmon center; very small, full, delicately scented; admirable in bud and open flower. An exquisite miniature rose for floral work. Highly commended. 50c.

Clothilde Soupert. *vig.* (*Soupert & Notting,* 1890.) Medium size; very double and beautifully imbricated like an aster; produced in clusters; pearly white, with rosy lake centers, liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on same plant. Valuable for florists for designs, or as a market pot plant, being a remarkably free and constant bloomer, and of easy culture. One of the most valuable roses. 50c.

Katherine Zeimet, *vig.* (*P. Lambert,* 1901.) Pure white in large clusters; very free flowering. $1.00.

Madame Norbert Levavasseur (**Crimson Baby Rambler**), *vig.* (*Levavasseur,* 1902.) A dwarf form of the widely known and popular climbing rose, Crimson Rambler, being hardy, vigorous and perpetual flowering. The flowers are large, well formed, of a crimson red color, and borne in clusters. For growing in pots in the house, or as a bedding variety, it will be found invaluable. 50c.

Maman Levavasseur (**Baby Dorothy**), (**New Pink Baby Rambler**), *vig.* (*Levavasseur,* 1907.) This latest introduction of the well-known raisers of the now famous Crimson Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur) is similar in all respects to that variety except that the flowers are of a clear brilliant pink and very freely produced. We believe that this new Rose will become extremely popular for bedding purposes and for pot plants as soon as known. $1.00.

CRIMSON HYBRID TEA ROSE—GRUSS AN TEPLITZ

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ROSES

For convenience in referring to the varieties in the different classes, we have placed all the varieties in alphabetical order with the name of the class to which they belong opposite each.

	CLASS.
Aglaia (Yellow Rambler)	Cl. Pol.
Agnes Emily Carman	H. Rug.
Alberic Barbier	Wich.
Alfred Colomb	H. P.
American Beauty	H. P.
Amy Robsart	H. B.
Anne de Diesbach	H. P.
Anne of Geirstein	H. B.
Anny Müller	Pol.
Atropurpurea	H. Rug.
Austrian Copper	A.
" Yellow	A.
Baby Rambler, Crimson	Pol.
" " Pink	Pol.
" " Rose	Pol.
Baltimore Belle	P.
Baron de Bonstetten	H. P.
Baroness Rothschild	H. P.
Belle Poitevine	H. Rug.
Bennett's Seedling	Ay.
Blanc Double de Coubert	H. Rug.
Blanche Moreau	M.
Blush Rambler	Cl. Pol.
Cabbage (Centifolia)	Prov.
Captain Hayward	H. P.
Caroline Testout	H. T.
Cecile Brunner	Pol.
Centifolia	Prov.
Charles Lefebvre	H. P.
Climbing Clothilde Soupert	Cl. Pol.
Clio	H. P.
Clothilde Soupert	Pol.
Common Moss	M.
Common Provence (Centifolia)	Prov.
Common Sweet Briar	
Comtesse de Murinais	M.
Conrad F. Meyer	H. Rug.
Coquette des Alpes	H. N.
Coquette des Blanches	H. N.
Countess of Oxford	H. P.
Crested Moss	M.
Crimson Globe	M.
Crimson Rambler	Cl. Pol.
Dawson	Cl. Pol.
Debutante	Cl. Pol.
Dorothy Perkins	Wich.
Earl of Dufferin	H. P.
Edmond Proust	Wich.
Elisa Robichon	Wich.
Etoile de France	H. T.
Eugene Furst	H. P.
Euphrosine (Pink Rambler)	Cl. Pol.
Farquhar	Wich.
Fisher Holmes	H. P.
Francois Levet	H. P.
Francois Michelon	H. P.
Frau Karl Druschki	H. P.
General Jacqueminot	H. P.
Gracilis	M.
Green Mantle	H. B.
Gruss an Teplitz	H. T.
Harrison's Yellow	A.
Helene	Cl. Pol.
Hiawatha	Wich.
Hugh Dickson	H. P.
Jean Liabaud	H. P.
John Hopper	H. P.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	H. T.
Katherine Zeimet	Pol.
Killarney	H. T.
Lady Gay	Wich.
Lady Helen Stewart	H. P.
La France	H. T.
Leuchtstern	Cl. Pol.
Lord Penzance	H. B.
Magna Charta	H. P.
Mme. Gabriel Luizet	H. P.
Mme. G. Bruant	H. Rug.
Mme. Hardy	Dam.
Mme. Norbert Levavasseur	Pol.
Mme. Plantier	H. Ch.
Mme. Victor Verdier	H. P.
Maman Cochet	T.
Maman Levavasseur	Pol.
Marchioness of Londonderry	H. P.
Marchioness of Lorne	H. P.
Margaret Dickson	H. P.
Marguerite de St. Amande	H. P.
Marie Baumann	H. P.
Marie Rady	H. P.
Marshall P. Wilder	H. P.
Maurice Bernardin	H. P.
Moschata alba	
Mrs. A. Waterer	H. Rug.
Mrs. F. W. Flight	Cl. Pol.
Mrs. John Laing	H. P.
Multiflora Japonica	Cl. Pol.
Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford	H. P.
Nova Zembla	H. Rug.
Oakmont	H. P.
Paul Neyron	H. P.
Paul's Carmine Pillar	Cl. Pol.
Persian Yellow	A.
Philadelphia Rambler	Cl. Pol.
Pierre Notting	H. P.
Pink Rambler	Cl. Pol.
Prince Camille de Rohan	H. P.
Princess Adelaide	M.
Psyche	Cl. Pol.
Queen Alexandra	Cl. Pol.
Queen of the Prairies	P.
Rene Andre	Wich.
Rubin	Cl. Pol.
Rugosa alba	Rug.
Rugosa rubra	Rug.
Salet	M.
Setigera	P.
Soleil d'Or	A.
Snow Queen	H. P.
Stanwell Perpetual	S.
Tausendschön	Cl. Pol.
Thalia (White Rambler)	Cl. Pol.
The Lion	Cl. Pol.
Ulrich Brunner	H. P.
Victor Verdier	H. P.
Waltham Rambler	Cl. Pol.
Wedding Bells	Cl. Pol.
White Bath	M.
White Maman Cochet	T.
White Rambler	Cl. Pol.
Wichuriana	Wich.
Wichuriana rubra	Wich.
William C. Egan	Wich.
Yellow Rambler	Cl. Pol.

GENERAL INDEX

Abele, 35
Abies, 42
Acacia, 38
Acer, 26
Achillea, 72
Aconite, 72
Aconitum, 72
Actinidia, 65
Adam's Needle, 86
Advice to Correspondents, 3, 87
Æsculus, 28
After Culture, 4
Agrostemma, 72
Ailanthus, 28
Aira, 72
Ajuga, 72
Akebia, 65
Alder 28
Aletris, 72
Alkanet, 74
Almond, 30
" Dwarf Double Flowering, 54
" Large Double Flowering, 30
Alnus, 28
Althæa, 50
" rosea, 72
Alum Root, 79
Alyssum, 74
Amelanchier, 28
American Ivy, 65
Amorpha, 46
Ampelopsis, 65
Amsonia, 74
Amygdalus, 30
Anchusa, 74
Andromeda, 65
Anemone, 74
Angelica Tree, 46
Antennaria, 74
Anthemis, 74
Anthericum, 74
Apple, 6
Apricot, 16
Aquilegia, 74
Arabis, 74
Aralia, 46
Arbor Vitæ, Dwarf, 44
" " Siberian, 44, 68
" " Western, 44, 68
Arenaria, 75
Aristolochia, 66
Armeria, 75
Arrow Root, 61
Arrow-wood, 62
Artemisia, 75
Arundinaria, 75
Arundo, 75
Asclepias, 75
Ash, 32
" Mountain, 36
Ash-leaved Maple, 35
Ashberry, 65
Asparagus, 23
Asperula, 75
Asphodel, 75
Asphodeline, 75
Aster, 75
Astilbe, 75
Aubretia, 75
Azalea, 46

Baccharis, 46
Balm, 81
Baptisia, 76
Barberry, 46
Basswood, 39
Bayberry, 54
Bee-Balm, 81
Beech, 32
" Blue or Water, 30
Bellflower, 76
Bellwort, 86
Berberis, 46, 68
Betula, 30
Betonica, 76
Betony, 76
Bignonia, 67
Bilsted, 34
Birch, 30
Bird-Cherry, 35
Bird's Foot Trefoil, 81
Birthwort, 66
Bitter Sweet, 66
Bitter Vetch, 81
Blackberry, 19
Black Cap, 22
" Haw, 62
" Locust, 38
" Snake Root, 76
" Walnut, 23, 34
Bladder Senna, 47
" Nut, 57
Blanket Flower, 78
Bleeding Heart, 77
Blood Root, 84
Blue Beech, 30
" Spiræa, 46
Bocconia, 76
Boltonia, 76
Boston Ivy, 65
Bowman's Root, 78
Box, 65
" Dwarf, 65, 68
" Elder, 35
" Tree, 65, 68
Bramble, 56
Broom, 78
Buckeye, 28
Buckthorn, 56, 68
Bugle, 72
Burning Bush, 50
Buttercup, 82
Butterfly Weed, 75
Butternut, 23, 34
Button Bush, 47
Buttonwood, 35
Buxus, 65

Calico Bush, 65
Calycanthus, 46
Campanula, 76, 82
Candleberry, 54
Cardinal Flower, 81
Carolina Allspice, 46
Candytuft, 80
Caragana, 46
Carpinus, 30
Carya, 30
Caryopteris, 46
Castanea, 30
Cat's-Ear, 74
Catalpa, 30
Catch-fly, 84
Ceanothus, 46
Cedar Red, 43
" White, 44
Celastrus, 66
Celtis, 31
Centaurea, 76
Cephalanthus, 47
Cerastium, 76
Cerasus, 31
Cercis, 31
Chalk Plant, 78
Chamomile, 74
Cherry, 12
" Flowering, 31
Chestnut, 23, 30
Chickweed, 76
Chionanthus, 31
Christmas Rose, 79
Chrysanthemum, 76
Cimicifuga, 76
Cinquefoil, 82
Cissus, 66
Cladrastis, 31
Clematis, 66, 76
Club Grass, 84
Clethra, 47
Cocksfoot, 77
Columbine, 74
Colutea, 47
Comfrey, 72
Cone-flower, 82
Coniferæ, 42
Convallaria, 76
Coral Berry, 57
Corchorus, 52
Coreopsis, 77
Cornel, 47
Cornelian Cherry, 47
Cornus, 31, 47
Corylus, 47
Cowslip, 82
Crab Apple, 9
" Flowering, 36
Cranberry, High Bush, 62
Crane's-bill, 78
Cratægus, 32
Crimson Eye, 79
Cup Plant, 85
Currant, 20
" Flowering, 56
Cushion Pink, 75
Cydonia, 47
Cypress, Deciduous or Southern, 38
Cytisus, 32

Dactylis, 77
Daphne, 48, 77
Day Lily, 79
Dead Nettle, 80
Delphinium, 77
Desmodium, 48
Deutzia, 48
Devil's Walking Stick, 46
Dewberry, 20
Dianthus, 77
Dicentra, 77
Dictamnus, 77
Dielytra, 77
Diervilla, 48
Digitalis, 77
Dogwood, 47
" Flowering, 31
Doronicum, 77
Dropwort, 85
Dutchman's Pipe, 66

Echinops, 77
Elder, 56
Elæagnus, 48
Elm, 39
Elymus, 77
English Walnut, 23, 34
Erianthus, 77
Erigeron, 78
Eryngium, 78
Erysimum, 78
Esculent Roots, 23
Eulalia, 78
Euonymus, 50, 66
Eupatorium, 78
Euphorbia, 78
Evening Primrose, 81
Evergreens, 42
Exochorda, 50
Experimental Orchard, 5
Express Rates, 3

Fagus, 32
Fall Planting, 3
False Chamomile, 76
" Dragonhead, 82
" Goat's Beard, 75
" Indigo, 46, 76
Filbert, 47
Fir, 43
Flax, 81
Flame-flower, 85
Flea Bane, 78
Fleur de Lis, 80
Forsythia, 50
Fox Glove, 77
Fraxinella, 77
Fraxinus, 32
Fringe Tree, 31
Frozen Trees, 5
Fruit Department, 4
Fruit Trees, How to Prepare for Planting, 4
Funkia, 78

Gaillardia, 78
Garland Flower, 77
Gas Plant, 77
Genista, 78
Geranium, 78
Giant Daisy, 82
Gillenia, 78
Ginkgo, 38
Gleditschia, 34
Globe Flower, 85
" Thistle, 77
Goat's Beard, 85
Golden Bell, 50
" Chain, 32
" Glow, 82
Goldilocks, 81
Gooseberry, 20
Grape, 18
Great Ironweed, 86
Groundsel Tree, 46
Guelder Rose, 62
Gymnocladus, 34
Gypsophyla, 78

Hackberry, 31
Hair Grass, 72
Halesia, 50
Hamamelis, 50
Hardy Herbaceous Plants, 72
Harebell, 76
Hawkweed, 79
Hawthorn, 32
Hazel Nut, 47
Hedge Mustard, 78
Hedge Plants, 67
Hedgehog, Cone-flower, 77
Helenium, 78
Helianthemum, 79
Helianthus, 79
Hellebore, 79
Helleborus, 79
Hemerocallis, 79
Hemlock, 42
Herbaceous Plants, 72
Hercules Club, 46
Herniaria, 79
Heuchera, 79
Hibiscus, 50, 79
Hickory, 30
Hieracium, 79
Hints on Transplanting, 4
Hippophæ, 50
Hollyhock, 72
Honey Locust, 34, 68
Honeysuckle (climbing), 66
" (upright), 52
Hop Tree, 54
Hornbeam, 30
Horse Chestnut, 28
" " (dwarf), 54
" " (smooth fruited), 54
Horse Mint, 81
Hoteia, 75
House Leek, 84
Hydrangea, 52
Hypericum, 52
Hyssop, 79
Hyssopus, 79

Iberis, 80
Indian Currant, 57
Indian Physic, 78
Infant's Breath, 78
Insects, 87
Ipecac American, 78
Iris, 80

Jacob's Ladder, 82
Japan Creeper, 65
" Quince, 47, 68
" Spiræa, 75
" Snowball, 62
" Chestnut, 30
Judas Tree, 31
Juglans, 34
June Berry, 28
Juniper, 43
Juniperus, 43

Kalmia, 65
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 34
Kerria, 52

Knapweed, 76
Kniphofia, 85
Kœlreuteria, 34

Laburnum, 32
Lamium, 80
Lamp Flower, 81
Larch, 34
Larkspur, 77
Larix, 34
Lathyrus, 81
Laurel, American, 65
Lavandula, 81
Lavender, 81
Leopard's Bane, 77
Ligustrum, 52
Lilac, 57
Lily, Plantain, 78
" St. Bruno's, 74
" of the Valley, 76
Lime, 39
Linden, 39
Linosyris, 81
Linum, 81
Liquidambar, 34
Liriodendron, 34
Lobelia, 81
Locust, 38
Lonicera, 52, 66
Loosestrife, 81
Lotus, 81
Lychnis, 81
Lyme Grass, 77
Lysimachia, 81
Lythrum, 81
Lungwort, 82

Madeira Nut, 23, 34
Madwort, 74
Magnolia, American species, 34
Magnolia, Chinese species and their hybrids, 34
Mahonia, 65, 68
Maiden Hair Tree, 38
Maitrank, 75
Maple, 26
Manetti Stock, 87
Manitoba Maple, 35
Marguerite, 74
Marron, 23, 34
Meadow Sweet, 56, 85
Memorial Rose, 91
Mespilus, 28
Mezereon, 48
Michaelmas Daisy, 75
Mildew, 87
Milfoil, 72
Milkweed, 75
Mock Orange, 54
Monarda, 86
Moneywort, 81
Monkshood, 72
Morus, 35
Mosquito Plant, 86
Moss Locust, 38
Moss Pink, 82
Mountain Ash, 36
" Everlasting, 74
" Fleece, 82
" Laurel, 65
Mouse Ear, 76
Mulberry, 23, 35
Mulching, 4
Myrica, 54
Myrtle, 86

Nectarine, 18
Negundo, 35
" Maple, 35
Nettle Tree, 31
New Jersey Tea, 46
Nine Bark, 57
Norway Spruce, 42, 68
Nuts, 23

Oak, 36
Oenothera, 81
Oleaster, 48
Ophiopogon, 81
Orange Globe, 85
Ornamental Department, 24
Orobus, 81
Oswego Tea, 81
Osage Orange, 68

Packing Season, 3
Pæonia officinalis 68
" Chinese, 68
" Herbaceous, 68
Papaver, 81
Pavia, 54
Pea Tree, 46
Peach, 15
" Flowering, 35
Pear, 10
Pearl Bush, 50
Pentstemon, 81
Perennial Pea, 81
Periploca, 66
Persica, 35
Periwinkle, 86
Philadelphus, 54
Phlox, 71, 82
Physostegia, 82
Picea, 43
Pine, 44, 68
Pinus, 44
Plane Tree, 35
Plantain Lily, 78
Planting Directions, 4, 24, 87
Platanus, 35
Platycodon, 82
Pleurisy Root, 75
Plum, 14
" Flowering, 54
Plume Poppy, 76
Polemonium, 82
Polygonum, 82
Poplar, 35
Poppy, 81
Populus, 35
Potentilla, 82
Prairie Sunflower, 79
Primrose, 81, 82
Primula, 82
Privet, 52, 68
Protection, 87
Pruning, 25, 87
Prunus, 35, 54
Ptelea, 54
Pulmonaria, 82
Purple Fringe, 56
" Loosestrife, 81
" Rock Cress, 75
Pyrethrum, 82
Pyrus, 36
" Japonica, 47
" malus, 36
" sorbus, 36

Queen of the Prairie, 85
Quercus, 36
Quick, 32
Quince, 18
" Japan, 47

Ranunculus, 82
Raspberry, 22
" Flowering, 83
Ravenna Grass, 77
Red Bud, 31
Red Hot Poker, 85
Reed, 75
Red Campion, 81
Red Cedar, 43
Red Root, 46
Rhamnus, 56
Rhododendron, 65
Rhodotypus, 56
Rhubarb, 23
Rhus, 56
Ribbon Grass, 75
Ribes, 56
Robinia, 38
Rock Broom, 78
Rock Cress, 74
Rock Rose, 79
Rosebay, 65
Rose Department, 86
Roses, Austrian, or Yellow, 91
" Autumnal, 94
" Ayrshire, 90
" Climbing, 90
" Crimson Rambler, 90
" Hybrid Sweet Briar, 92
" " Noisette, 97
" " Perpetual, 94
" " Rugosa, 97
" " Tea, 98
" " Wichuriana, 91
Roses, Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweet Briar, 92
" Miscellaneous Hardy, 92
" Moss, 92
" Perpetual, 94
" Polyantha, 98
" " Climbing, 90
" Prairie, 91
" Prices, 88
" Ramblers, 90
" Rugosa, 68, 97
" Summer, 90
" Tea, 98
" Trailing, 90
" Wichuriana, 91
" Alphabetical list of, 100
Rose-Mallow, 79
Rose of Sharon, 50
Rosin Plant, 85
Rubus, 56
Rudbeckia, 82
Rush, 84

Sage, 84
Saint John's Wort, 52
Saint Peter's Wort, 57
Salisburia, 38
Salix, 38
Salvia, 84
Sambucus, 56
Sandwort, 75
Sanguinaria, 84
Saponaria, 84
Savin, 43
Saxifraga, 84
Saxifrage, 84
Scabiosa, 84
Scabious, 84
Scirpus, 84
Sea Buckthorn, 50
Sea Holly, 78
Sea Lavender, 85
Sea Pink, 75
Sedum, 84
Sempervivum, 84
Service Tree, 28
Shad Blow, 28
Shag Bark, 30
Shasta Daisy, 76
Shearing, 25
Sheepberry, 62
Shell Bark, 30
Shrubs, Climbing and Trailing, 65
" Deciduous, 46
" Evergreen, 65
" Flowering, 62
" which produce ornamental fruit, 64
" with variegated foliage, 62
" with bright colored bark, 64
Shrubs, for Shady Situations, 64
Sidalcea, 84
Silene, 84
Silk Vine, 66
Silk Weed, 75
Silphium, 85
Silver Bell, 50
Silver Fir, 43
Smoke Tree, 56
Snake Root, 78
Sneezeweed, 78
Sneezewort, 72
Snowberry, 57
Snowball Tree, 62
Snowdrop Tree, 50
Soapwort, 84
Soil, 4
Sorbus, 36
Spanish Bayonet, 86
" Chestnut, 23, 30
Speedwell, 86
Spiderwort, 85
Spindle Tree, 50
Spiræa, 56, 68, 85
" Japan, 75
Spruce, 42
Spurge, 78
Stachys, 85
Staff Tree, 66
Staking, 4
Staphylea, 57
Star-grass, 72
Starwort, 75
Statice, 85
Stellaria, 85
Stitchwort, 85
Stokesia, 85
Stoke's Aster, 85
Stone-crop, 84
Strawberry, 22
" Tree, 50
Styrax, 57
Sumach, 56
Summer Chrysanthemum, 82
Sunflower, Perennial, 79
Sun Rose, 79
Sweet Gum, 34
" Pepper Bush, 47
" Scented Shrub, 46
" Violet, 86
" William, 77
Sycamore, 35
Symphoricarpus, 57
Syringa, 54, 57

Tacamahac, 35
Tamarisk, 61
Tamarix, 61, 68
Tanacetum, 85
Tansy, 85
Taxodium, 38
Taxus, 44
Tecoma, 67
Thermopsis, 85
Thorn, 32, 68
Thrift, 75
Thuja, 44
Thyme, 85
Thymus, 85
Tickseed, 77
Tilia, 39
Torch Lily, 85
Tradescantia, 85
Transplanting, 4
Tree Box, 65, 68
Tree of Heaven, 28
Trees, Cut-leaved, 40
" Deciduous, 26
" Distance between, 5
" Evergreen, 42
" Flowering, 42
" Frozen, 5
" Fruit, 4
" Number on an acre, 5
" Preparation of the, 4, 24
" Variegated-leaved, 40
" Weeping or Drooping, 40
" which produce ornamental fruit, 42
" with bright colored bark in winter, 40
" with colored foliage, 40
Trefoil, Shrubby, 54
Trial Grounds, 5
Trillium, 85
Tritoma, 85
Trollius, 85
Trumpet Flower, 67
Tsuga, 42
Tulip Tree, 34
Tunica, 85

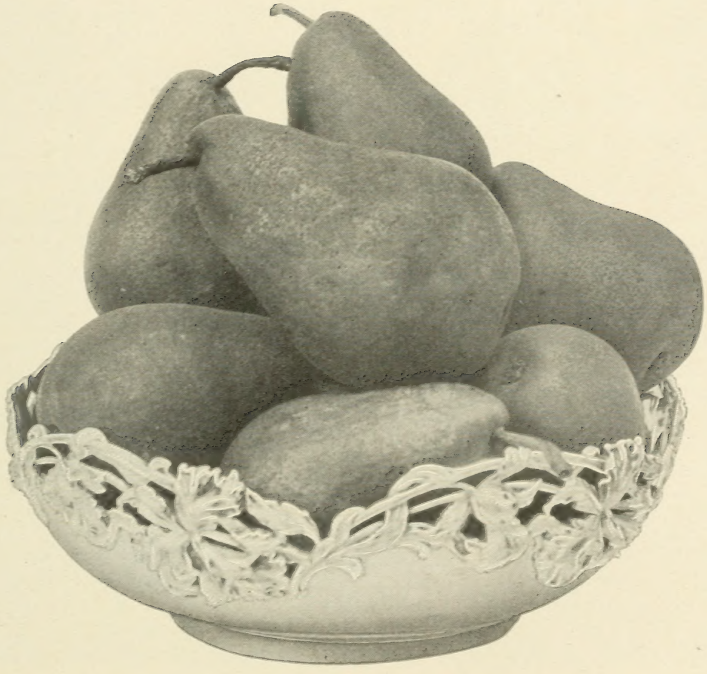
Ulmus, 39
Uvularia, 86

Varnish Tree, 34
Vernonia, 86
Veronica, 86
Viburnum, 61
Vinca, 86
Vincetoxicum, 86
Viola odorata, 86
Violet, 86
Virgilia, 31
Virginian Creeper, 65
Virgin's Bower, 66, 76

Waahoo, 50
Wake Robin, 85
Wallflower, 78
Walnut, 23, 34
Water Beech, 30
Wax Myrtle, 54
Wax Work, 66
Waxberry, 57

Wayfaring Tree, 62
Weigela, 48
White Alder, 47
" Cedar, 44
" Fringe, 31
White Kerria, 56
" Wood, 34
Wichuriana, 19
Wild Pear, 28
Willow, 38
Wind-flower, 74
Wistaria, 67
Witch Hazel, 50
Wolfsbane, 72
Woodruff, 75
Wormwood, 75
Woundwort, 85
Yarrow, 72
Yellow Locust, 38
Yellow Wood, 31
Yew, 44
Yucca, 86

N. B.—Correspondents and patrons desiring to visit our grounds are informed that the business office and home grounds are situated in the south part of the City of Rochester, about one mile from the center of the city, on Mount Hope Avenue, and may be reached by electric cars from any of the railroads entering here.



NEW PINK BABY RAMBLER ROSE—MAMAN LEVAVASSEUR (BABY DOROTHY)

BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN

By P. BARRY

A treatise intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees; the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, etc.; the laying out and arranging different kinds of Orchards and Gardens; the selection of suitable varieties for different purposes and localities; Gathering and Preserving Fruits; Treatment of Diseases and Destruction of Insects; Description and Use of Implements, etc., illustrated with numerous wood-cuts, representing different parts of trees, practical operations, forms of trees, designs for plantations, implements, etc. Price, postpaid, $1.50.

THE ROSE

By HENRY B. ELLWANGER, with Introduction by GEORGE H. ELLWANGER

And an essay on "Old and New Roses." $1.25 by mail, postpaid.

PRESS OPINIONS

"A writer who has a thorough knowledge of his subject and knows how to convey it to others."—*New York Evening Post.*

"It contains most useful information, the results of the experiences and observation of many years of an enthusiastic and most successful cultivator."—*Canadian Horticulturist.*

"Ce livre nous paraît être un des meilleurs aient été publiés jusqu' à ce jour; écrit par un rosiériste éminent, toutes les questions y sont traitées à fond et en veritable connoisseur."—*Journal des Roses, France.*

"Chapters packed with practical directions and information to the amateur."—*New York Examiner.*

THE GARDEN'S STORY

or Pleasures and Trials of an Amateur Gardener

By GEORGE H. ELLWANGER

Author of "The Story of My House," "In Gold and Silver," etc.

Price, postpaid, - $1.50.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS

"A dainty, learned, charming, and delightful book."—*New York Sun.*

"A little classic, *en masquerade*, that will be read again and again with ever renewed delight, is 'The Garden's Story.'"—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

"The author's pleasant and scholarly style clothes the bare facts of garden culture in a new manner of literary interest. . . . We heartily commend it to every lover of nature, whether he have a garden to cultivate in reality or only in imagination."—*Country Gentleman.*

THE POST EXPRESS PRINTING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.